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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

April 12, 1919, Temperature 59.

Rainfall 0.03 inch.

Humidity 94.

April 12, 1918, Temperature 63.

Call and inspect  
the  
1919 Ford CAR  
The most economical Car on  
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 2487.

No. 17,437.

號二十月四年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL, 12, 1919.

未己次日二十月三年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

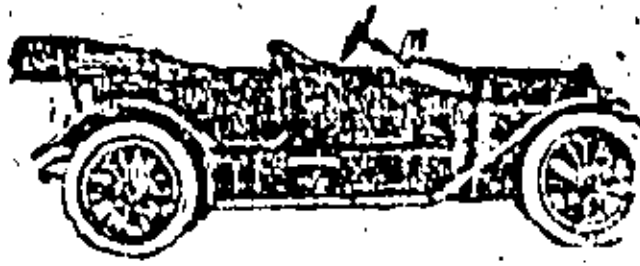
**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

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CHANDLER  
HUDSON  
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INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.

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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

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**RAIN COATS**

FOR GENTLEMEN.

\$15.00, \$23.50, \$30.00, \$32.50, \$45.00.

FOR LADIES

\$13.50, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00.

FOR CHILDREN

\$9.00 upwards.

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WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 634.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA.

DANGER OF A RISING AVERTED.

LONDON, April 11th.  
The War Office states:—  
According to latest information from  
Murmansk, the immediate danger of a  
Finnish and Karelian rising has been  
averted.

LONDON, April 11th.  
A British official statement from North  
Russia says:—  
In the Archangel sector, it is believed  
that the enemy is preparing a further  
offensive on the railway front.

WAR OFFICE APPEALS FOR  
VOLUNTEERS.

The War Office has issued an appeal  
for volunteers, immediately, for the  
North Russia Relief Force, which, it  
states, will consist, mainly of trained  
soldiers, including demobilised and dis-  
charged men.

Men re-enlisting must be 18 for general  
service and be over nineteen years of age.  
Ex-soldiers will be given their previous  
rank. The pay will be the same as that  
of the Army of Occupation. The maxi-  
mum period of enlistment is for a year,  
but no man re-enlisting will be kept  
longer than required for this special ser-  
vice, on completion of which all men  
will be given two months' furlough, with  
full pay.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, April 9th.  
A Havas message states:—  
President Wilson's order that the  
steamer *George Washington* should come  
over to Brest for his return to the United  
States, means, that, in his opinion, the  
main lines of peace, covering his prin-  
ciples, can be settled within ten days.  
Besides, his presence in the United States  
is urgently needed.

PARIS, April 9th.  
A Havas message states:—  
*La Liberté* declares that President  
Wilson is still bed-ridden. The President  
learned, through Colonel House, the essen-  
tial points of the French financial claims.  
EARLY DEPARTURE NOT TURE.  
The rumour of the early departure of  
President Wilson, mentioned by some  
American newspapers, is absolutely con-  
tradicted.

INDEMNITIES.

PARIS, April 9th.  
A Havas message states:—  
Germany will be asked to pay the sum  
of one milliard pounds in 1919 and 1920.  
An Inter-Allied Commission will decide  
upon the whole sum to be exacted from  
Germany after 1920.

LONDON, April 9th.  
The Press Bureau states:—Replying to  
a telegram from certain members of the  
House of Commons, concerning indemnities,  
Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to Mr.  
Kennedy Jones:—  
My colleagues and I mean to stand  
faithfully by all the pledges given to our  
constituents. We are prepared at any  
moment to submit to the judgment of  
Parliament, and, if necessary, of the  
country. Our efforts are being made  
to redeem our promises loyally.

PARIS AS LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

PARIS, April 9th.  
A Havas message states:—  
The Paris Municipality strongly sup-  
ports the suggestion that Paris should be  
the Headquarters of the League of  
Nations. The French Government is not  
taking sides.

GERMAN DOINGS.

PARIS, April 9th.  
A Havas message states:—  
The Soviet transformation of the  
Bavarian republic is considered calmly by  
the French Press, whose only remark is  
that a close union between the Allies is  
necessary.

BERLIN, April 7th.  
The Bavarian Government have gone to  
Nuremberg.  
Herr Hoffman, the Premier, announced  
that the Government had not retired, but  
merely transferred its seat from Munich.  
OPPOSITION TO A SOVIET  
REPUBLIC.

BERLIN, April 7th.  
The Social Democratic Parties, which  
are still sitting at Nuremberg, voted  
yesterday, by 42 to 8, against a Soviet  
Republic.

BERLIN, April 7th.  
Newspapers in Berlin are of opinion  
that a crisis has been reached in the trial  
of strength between North and South  
Bavaria; also between the Communists,  
aided by the Independents, and the  
Majority Socialists. Sanguinary colli-  
sions are anticipated.

BERLIN, April 7th.  
A telegram from Copenhagen points out  
that the Bavarian Government is non-  
existent, as, at least, two members of the  
Government—Herr Simon and Unter-  
lechner—have joined the Soviet movement  
being included in the provisional list of  
Peoples' Commissaries with Herr  
Tuchon, Segitz, and others.

POLAND.

STATUS OF DANZIG.

PARIS, April 9th.  
A Havas message states:—  
There is a talk of settling the Danzig  
question by making it a free port like  
Hamburg, with the Customs in charge  
of Poland.

PARIS, April 9th.  
M. Paderewski pleaded the cause of  
Poland before the Council of Four.  
M. Pichon stated, in the Chamber of  
Deputies, that Poland was an ally and  
a faithful friend, and the fullest sup-  
port would be given to the definite con-  
stitution of Poland.  
The speech was greeted with loud  
cheers. M. Paderewski, from the Dip-  
lomatic Gallery, bowed in acknowl-  
edgment.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR RIGHTS.

PARIS, April 8th.

A Havas message states:—  
The Labour Minister laid down, in the  
French Chamber, a Bill, drawn up in  
agreement with employers' and workmen's  
representatives, limiting work in com-  
merce and industry to eight hours only  
per day, or forty-eight hours weekly.

COTTIN'S DEATH SENTENCE  
RESCINDED.

PARIS, April 9th.

A Havas message states:—  
President Poincaré has commuted the  
death sentence on Cottin, M. Clemen-  
ceau's assassin, to imprisonment for ten  
years.

FAR EASTERN CABLENEWS

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

CHINA'S WARTIME TREATIES.

PEKING, April 11.  
The publication of wartime treat-  
ies is being resumed. Yesterday  
the Japanese agreement regarding the  
construction of the Manchurian  
Mongolian railways, was discussed.  
To-day, the Moscow wireless tele-  
phone agreement was published.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF  
THE COUNTRY.

PEKING, April 11.

Government plans for the re-  
organisation of the country were dis-  
cussed.  
Economic development is to be  
encouraged.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

PEKING, April 11.

Troops, which at present, number  
over a million and a quarter will first  
be reduced to fifty divisions. Other  
reductions will follow.

A division between the civil and  
military administrations will be  
effected.

POSSIBILITIES OF BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

THE DECISION OF MESSRS. YARROW  
AND CO. to diminish the output from  
their works on the Clyde and to in-  
crease their production at the Pacific  
Coast of North America, can come, apart  
from labour considerations, as no surprise to those  
who have studied the conditions on  
the Pacific Coast of North America.  
Presumably, but for labour difficul-  
ties, there would now be no occasion  
to reduce the scale of operations on  
the Clyde, but there are certainly  
good reasons why the shipbuilding  
facilities in the Pacific North-West  
should be increased.

The contrast between the immense  
activity at Tacoma and Seattle, on the  
United States shores of Puget  
Sound, and the comparative quiet at  
Victoria and Vancouver, in British  
Columbia—separated from the  
American ports by a few hours' sail,  
in sheltered waters—impresses deep-  
ly. A number of the leading busi-  
ness men in British Columbia were  
quite dissatisfied with the conditions  
prevailing there. All agreed that  
the possibilities of the development  
were exceptional, but all maintained  
that these possibilities were not ap-  
preciated even in Eastern Canada,  
much less 3,000 miles away in Great  
Britain.

It was just five years ago that  
Yarrow's (Limited) acquired the  
shipbuilding yard of the British  
Marine Railway Company (Limited),  
situated at Lang's Cove, Esqui-  
malt Harbour, adjoining the site of  
the Government dry dock and cover-  
ing an area of eight acres. The yard  
was specially equipped to deal with  
ship-repairing work and the facili-  
ties were steadily increased, and now  
include a marine railway for the  
accommodation of vessels up to a  
length of 315ft. and a displacement  
of 2,500 tons, while large vessels  
have been dealt with in the dry  
dock. There is a wharf over 500ft.  
long, on either side of which vessels  
can be placed. This wharf is equip-  
ped with sheers capable of lifting  
60 tons, and there are also a 10-ton  
floating derrick with a 30ft. boom,  
a floating compressed air plant, and  
other equipment. The yard is  
equipped with a modern machine  
shop, boiler shop, joiner shop, pat-  
tern shop, foundry, copper-smith and  
pipe shop, oxy-acetylene welding  
plant, and galvanizing plant.

The future of British Columbia is  
bound up with the development of  
Trans-Pacific trade, which has made  
enormous strides during the war, and  
with the opening up of the iron ore  
resources of the province, and the  
establishment of a steel industry on  
the Pacific Coast. At present all the  
steel required on the Pacific Coast  
has to be brought by rail across the  
North American Continent—a dis-  
tance of about 3,000 miles.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks,  
D.S.P.R.

COMMENDATION.

P.S. 4 George Lee is commended  
by the Hon. Captain Superintendent  
of Police for prompt action when off  
duty in arresting a snatcher on the  
24th March, 1919.  
The offender was subsequently con-  
victed and sentenced to 12 months'  
hard labour and 12 strokes with the  
bitch.

TRAMWAYS.

Attention is directed to L.O. 81.  
Care must be taken that this order is  
strictly adhered to.

RUSKIN CENTENARY.

CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

A public meeting in celebration of  
the centenary of the birth of John  
Ruskin was held on Feb. 9 at the  
rooms of the Royal Society of Arts,  
John-street, Adelphi. Lord Bryce  
was in the chair.

Among those present were:—Mr.  
J. W. Mackail, Mr. W. G. Colling-  
wood, Mr. S. C. Cockerell, Mr. J. A.  
Hobson, Mr. S. Meynell, Mr. H. W.  
Nevinson, Mr. T. M. Rooke, Mr. and  
Mrs. Arthur Severn, Mr. A. Wedder-  
burn, Sir Sidney Colvin, Sir F. G.  
Kenyon, Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr.  
A. G. Gardner, Professor Selwyn  
Image, Sir Cecil Smith, Sir Philip  
Burne-Jones, Mr. Maurice Hewlett,  
Lady Birkenhead, Sir E. T. Cook, Sir  
Sidney Lee, Mr. Conrad Dressler,  
Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, and Mr. J.  
H. Whitehouse (hon. secretary).

Mr. Conrad Dressler's bust of  
Ruskin was placed at the front of  
the platform, with a wreath of laurels  
and snowdrops hanging beneath it.  
A similar wreath was sent to West-  
minster Abbey.

Sir Herbert Warren, in a message  
to the meeting on behalf of "friends  
of like loyal memory in Ruskin's own  
Oxford" said that Ruskin was  
assuredly among the great Oxford  
names of any century. He was also  
one of the benefactors of Oxford.  
They still had his drawing school,  
and the drawing master whom Ruskin  
himself appointed, Mr. Alexander  
Macdonald, was still its presiding  
genius. The message of truth and  
beauty which Ruskin delivered had  
to-day not less but more value. We  
did well to read again the inspiring  
pages of this Plato of our nation. He  
was not only a scholar, but a seer.

Lord Bryce said that those who  
did not remember the pre-Ruskinian  
age could hardly understand with  
what different eyes everybody since  
the publication of "Modern Painters"  
had looked upon pictures and how  
different they had thought of the  
things pictures were made to repre-  
sent. Ruskin was a great interpreter  
of nature. In many respects he was  
the best successor of Wordsworth.  
The Rev. H. D. Rawnsley had asked  
him to point out that people would  
do well to pay attention to projects  
likely to improve the scenery of our  
country which from time to time came  
before the Legislature, and to give  
their support to efforts which were  
being made to prevent this injury.  
Ruskin had doubled the enjoyment  
we took in cities like Venice and  
Florence by the way in which he had  
taught us to interpret the paintings  
there and their relation to the history  
of these cities. Later in his life  
Ruskin turned to subjects which  
belonged to the sphere of social  
ethics. Then he showed himself an  
extraordinarily vitalizing force. He  
owed a good deal to Carlyle, but  
what he derived from Carlyle was  
changed in the process and made  
a more direct, sympathetic, and  
emotional appeal to many people  
than it did as stated by Carlyle him-  
self. It was perhaps in this way  
that Ruskin had most affected the  
younger half of the generation to  
which he belonged. He had been  
the parent of many movements,  
many new currents of opinion, which  
had been playing backwards and  
forwards during the last 25 or 30  
years. He had been criticized as  
wayward and inconsistent. But the  
inconsistencies of a man of genius  
were the marks of his greatness.  
He saw things in different aspects  
and many lights; and for this we  
ought to be grateful.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

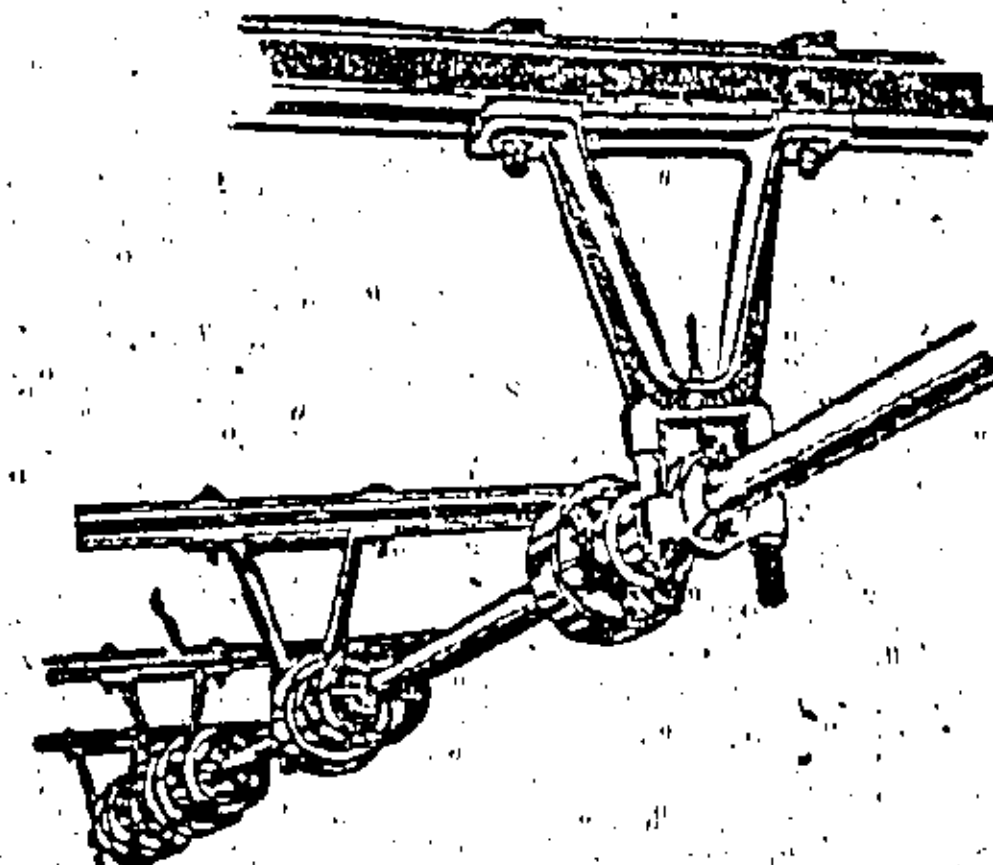
YOUR boy is always getting scabbed  
or cut or bruised. Because  
these wounds have healed all right is no  
sign they always will. Get a bottle of  
Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that  
every injury is cared for immediately.  
You can get nothing better, and blood-  
poison is too dangerous a disease to risk.  
For sale by All Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**J. T. SHAW.**

TAILOR, HABITMAKER  
AND  
OUTFITTER.

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HONGKONG.



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BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines  
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS  
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE **SKF** CO., LTD.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL  
AGENCY, LTD.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

**ALLENBURY'S FOODS!!**

Small consignments of the above  
are due to arrive.  
We shall be glad to book orders  
against arrival.

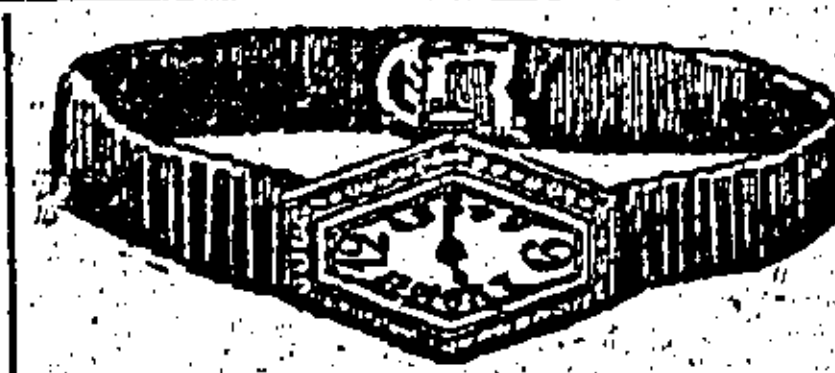
**THE PHARMACY**

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Tel. 345.



**WRIST WATCHES**

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

**J. ULLMANN & CO.,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

**INFLUENZA.**

DISINFECT WITH IZAL

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.  
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.  
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is  
absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to  
the community. Therefore for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean: Wash your hands before meals.  
Clean your teeth: Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and  
stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep  
with your windows open. Pneumonia is not caused by  
fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and  
darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you  
feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as  
directed below:

For Washing the Hands and  
Faces—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one  
gallon or 10 litres of water.

In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL  
For your Teeth and in a Mouth  
Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the  
glass of warm water.

For Linen—2 tablespoonful of IZAL to this bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—

**W. R. LOXLEY & CO.**



**C. P. LAMMERT.**AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,  
AND SURVIVOR.

Public Auctions

TO BE SOLD.

PURSUANT to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March 1919 made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TUN SAN alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN CHUNG alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK deceased.

BY  
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT  
at his Auction Rooms in Cecil Street,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of April, 1919,

at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON,

IN TWENTY LOTS

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being No. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road, standing on Inland Lot No. 200, Nos. 403 and 406 Queen's Road West, Nos. 3 and 7, Sam To Lane, all standing on the Remaining portion of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 51, 53, 137 and 153 Second Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section G and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 27, 31, 33, 37, 39 and 41 Centre Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 First Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 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### The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919.

#### FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

It is generally understood that in many American eyes the *islas Filipinas* as a colonial possession have seemed a "white elephant." Some there were who honestly felt it worth while for Uncle Sam to sacrifice something in the role of a civilizing agent, and some there were who regarded the Philippines as a potential commercial asset. It has to be recognized that in the two decades since he has had them, Uncle Sam has done more to prepare the Filipinos for self-government, and has seemed to keep that objective more steadily in view, than we have done in India. It is also true that the Filipinos, like the Indians, are difficult material to work on in that way. In fact, Uncle Sam has nothing whatever to be ashamed of, and the cynics who are sure to say that he is making a virtue of necessity by getting rid of an incubus while appearing to set a good example will be very unjust.

Of course it is clear that in view of the world's present political development, with particular reference to the almost accomplished League of Nations and its principles, President Wilson could not decently have made any other answer to the Filipino delegates who went to appeal for independence. When the Mission passed through Hongkong, they were laughed at, very much as they were laughed at by the Americans in Manila when they set forth. It was believed that they were going on a fool's errand. They had as much chance of getting independence, said one American to the *China Mail* at that time, as an asbestos mouse would have of escaping a hellcat in the central fires of Hades. Allowing some discount for the customary exaggeration of such American speech, there was a positive assurance that the time had not yet come for Filipino independence. There was the conviction on the part of the speaker that the Filipinos themselves were not yet fit for it. That, naturally, would at any time, and applied to any people, be a matter of opinion.

It seems there is something of the Irishman in the Filipino. If we have read history aright, the Spaniards treated them much more consistently than the early Americans treated the Red Indians. They aimed more at civilizing them than at exploiting them. They succeeded wonderfully, if we compare the progress of other colonial powers, with native of a similar type. And yet, at the same time, they failed. It is

a pity that we should have to admire the piety, self-sacrifice, patience, and skill of the Pope's missionaries in the same instant that we must deplore their method of encouraging the superstition and ignorance that help to ensure docility. The Americans have gone in for real education there. It might almost be said they have "squandered" money on Filipino education. One incidental result of this has been a fiercer criticism by the beneficiaries in a decade than they gave to the Spaniards in a century. This is not to overlook the fact that Spanish conduct worsened as time went on and the wealth of the islands became better known in Spain. Jose Rizal has left on record in his wordy satirical writings, not only an exact appreciation of the weaknesses and follies of the Filipinos, but a fairly vivid picture of the grossness of the Spaniards and their ecclesiastical, especially the infamous friars. By a series of accidents, one ought almost to say, America had to intervene at last, with the results we all know. After the long rebellion of Aguinaldo's men was over, American dollars began their benevolent work on a truly American scale. A thousand school teachers were thrown in. Order was established. Development was undertaken. The freedom of the Press, beyond our wildest British dreams of freedom, followed, and still half this body consisted of men who promised to work unceasingly for independence, but it is doubtful, from their subsequent attitude, if they really wanted it. Like the Irish of the popular imagination, they would rather have the grievance of not getting it than the thing they asked for. Now that they seem likely to get it, we shall see what we shall see. Whatever the future of the Philippines is, it is reasonably positive in the prophecy that it will have "ups and downs" perhaps more conspicuous than any that have gone before.

#### CO-OPERATION.

Everywhere we look, we see on all sides industrial competition for purely selfish ends, and we are inclined to look upon it as an ancient institution, which has been handed down to us for centuries. Having been reared in an atmosphere which permeates our whole system with the spirit of competition, we find that we are looking upon the competitive spirit of industry as one of the fundamental laws of nature. There are many people who, believing their cramped and poor existence due to the pitiless law of competition, seek to throw off such yoke by an attempt to violently overthrow the same. Others, no less sincere and determined insist on

maintaining the existent industrial system, conscientiously believing that a change from the present conditions would involve an economic disaster. Then there are others, and their numbers are steadily growing, who assert that the competitive spirit of industry is of comparatively recent origin, and therefore it must necessarily lack the force of a law of nature. They want and strongly urge certain modifications of the present system which create strife and dissension, and which will re-establish the co-operative system. The principle of competition, which can be described as the free action of individual self interest, began to make its appearance as one of the factors in industrial life during the 16th and 17th centuries. When mechanical improvements began to be developed, and the factory system was started during the latter part of the 18th Century, the individual system of industrial competition became an accomplished fact. Prior to that the whole system of industry and commerce was marked by an extremely close co-operation amongst the masters and workmen.

The old fashioned Guilds were voluntary associations entirely for mutual assistance. In a way they were the old fashioned trade unions of to-day, with this very striking difference, the Guilds included the masters as well as the workmen. The members of the Guilds organized themselves, framed their own bylaws, regulated their own business or merchandise, and in some cases took out letters of incorporation which are at present existing in London to-day. These guilds played an important part in the commerce of England. They were empowered by their letters of incorporation granted by the King and later by the Municipal Authorities to control the conditions of labour, quality of the work turned out, the wages of those engaged in any particular trade, the conditions of apprenticeship and many other matters. There were, consequently, definite rules laid down governing the different manufacture of goods, for the purpose of preventing fraud and of standardising the work put forth by the different guilds. Any violation of these rules or "false" work as it was called was penalised by fine, half of which went to the municipality and the other half to the guild itself. If any workman were to break the rules of his Guild more than three times he was immediately expelled from his craft. Among the many regulations was the prohibiting of moistening of groceries to make them heavier, the putting of better wares on top of the basket, and the sale of second hand articles as new ones. In other words the old fashioned guild comprising of both masters and workers regulated all the conditions relating to any particular industry.

The Authorities in charge of any guild prohibited, under very heavy penalties, any night work, because there was never any Guild inspector to inspect the work at night. There was also a very well organized social and charitable side to these Guilds. A common sick fund was maintained for the benefit of members and provision was made for any of the dependents of those members who died. As a rule the master craftsman worked with his men and apprentices and his workshop was usually attached to his house, and this is the reason for the spirit of co-operation that existed in those days. The master had himself been an apprentice in his youth and had probably later, served some master as a journeyman. If he had been frugal and saving he probably started business on his own account. As soon as he was able to produce an article up to the standard set by his particular guild, he became a master craftsman, and employed journeymen and apprentices of his own. Inasmuch as the shops in those days were small and the organization very simple the relations between master and men were personal and present, and naturally, therefore, there developed between them a community of interests. There was very little room for the growth of antagonism of interests between master and man. On the contrary each took a pride in the success of their joint effort. Thus the Guilds secured the threefold efforts of attaining good quality of workmanship, a fair price to the consumer, and good fair and reasonable working conditions for the worker. As a contrast to this, our present competitive system has tended to sacrifice the welfare of the producer on the absurd assumption that the worker can flourish if the goods are produced cheaply.

This Guild system of co-operative industry gradually disappeared on account of several factors working in conjunction with one another. Perhaps the most important of these was the expansion in the scale of industry which ultimately culminated in the factory system. Furthermore, the medieval form of association was not compatible with the new ideas of individual liberty and free competition which arose in the 18th century. During the spell of the economic philosophy which was very prevalent during this century, a great reaction occurred away from the restricting policies which were handed down from the middle ages. It began to be felt that government regulation was an interference with the natural individual right of the subject. Gradually, and

#### SCOTTISH PRONUNCIATION.

Our "Scottish Letter" is written in Scotland by a Scot. It quotes a story by the author of "Midlothian" who was doubly a Scot. All the same, will any Scot in this Colony admit that an Edinburgh magistrate ever pronounced "dukes and fowls"? Och, jist sic as yin wud shuet docks an fool wi' it, our idea of how they'd say it, which, of course, would kill a pleasant story.

They do not say wild fowls, but wildfowl, both singular and plural. It is impossible, in our opinion, for a Scot to make duck sound like duke. They might make use when speaking of an immersion. We would like an authoritative word or two on this interesting point, because, of course it is a daring thing to differ with Sir Walter.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 3s 15 1/2d.

The route to America via the Commercial Pacific Cable is interrupted.

The O.S.K. are sending the *Chifuku maru* to London and Antwerp instead of the *Vancouver Maru*. She sails on April 27.

Today's return of communicable disease shows three cases of plague and three of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Owners of racehorses in Rangoon have been informed by the Turf Club that racing will be resumed in May.

The total output of the Kadan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 20 amounted to 78,414 tons and the sales during the period to 51,045 tons.

Here is a Singapore complaint: Press representatives were permitted aboard of the *Nore* and *Nocera* and *Atrius* at Hongkong—privilege refused to the Press of Singapore when the ships were here.

Peter Havenith, a prisoner of war interred at the Tanglin Camp, Singapore, managed to evade the guard and effect his escape on the night of March 27-28. A description of the man has been published in the Straits papers.

Two finals in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournaments will be played next week. N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond meet Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings in the open doubles championship on Monday, and T. Minihama will meet N. E. Kent in the open singles championship on Wednesday afternoon.

The restoration of the Guild system to which Captain Spencer's article on "Co-operation" refers has been advocated by the *New Age* for years. Editor Orage is probably the chief living authority on the subject, and is certainly its most plausible advocate. His writings are a joy to read, even when one does not happen to be a Socialist.

The Supply Officer at Rangoon is authorised to issue 1lb. of ice per day to each soldier. The same is issuable to the families of soldiers. They are not issued with any in Hongkong but are just as well off as those in Rangoon when we imagine what 2lbs. of ice for a soldier and his wife would be like after being issued, and safely landed in the ice chest.

#### MARINE COURT.

##### SECOND ENGINEER OF S.S. "SUI SANG" PROSECUTED.

Commander C. W. Beckwith sitting in the Marine Court yesterday heard the case of the prosecution by Captain H. Simpson of the s.s. *Sui Sang* of C. J. Taachi the second engineer of the ship. The charge was that of absconding himself from the ship without permission from the Captain or officer in charge.

Captain Simpson stated that on the morning of the 10th April he received a report from the Chief Engineer that the defendant had left the ship on the previous evening without permission. There were four engineers on board and it was one of the rules of the ship that one of them had to remain on board. The defendant knew this rule perfectly well. Nothing serious had occurred during his absence.

Chief Engineer Alexander Livingstone stated that the ship was lying near the Kowloon wharf. At 6.30 p.m. on the evening in question the defendant reported that the third and fourth engineers were absent. He then told the defendant to remain and left for Hongkong, where later he met the defendant on the wharf. He knew he was the only engineer who had been left on the ship, so he took him back.

The defendant in giving evidence on his own behalf stated that he met the chief engineer on the wharf and told him that there was no engineer on board and he was going back to the ship immediately. He had been absent from the ship for about twenty minutes. There was no cargo to work and anybody was able to look after the electric lights and water pumps in case of fire. He had told the third engineer to be on duty, but that officer was not on board. He understood that he was on board the s.s. *Cheung Sing* and would be back on duty. He waited for about ten minutes and went to the wharf with the intention of finding the third engineer on the wharf. He did not do so. He went back at once to go on duty. He did not think he would be summoned because the Chief knew what he had done. He had been dismissed by the Company as a result of this case, and stated that he had been working for them for 18 months.

Captain Simpson informed the Court that the defendant had an excellent record.

The finding of the Court was that it accepted the defendant's statement, and discharged the defendant.

##### JAPANESE COTTON MILLS: MEN AT 1/- A DAY.

The Japanese Government's Annual for 1918, gives details of the cotton industry in that country that have a special interest for Lancashire just now. In 1916—the latest year dealt with in this section of the book—there were 240 cotton mills, and the average number of spindles worked daily was 3,045,676, as against 2,409,939 in 1914. The number of employees was 129,650, of whom 103,018 were women and girls. The number of daily working hours was 20, which, we take it, means that there were double shifts. The average daily wage of the men was 50 sen, which is equal to about a shilling, and that of the women 32 sen, or about 8d. That is the sort of thing which Lancashire operatives are now competing against in India and other Eastern markets. It is not likely, however, that persons paid at so low a rate can produce as large a quantity of goods as operatives here do, and it should be noted, moreover, that for working 616,077 out of a total of 772,391 looms engaged on silk or cotton goods were worked by hand. The proportion of power-looms is increasing year by year, and hand-looms will doubtless disappear, but that will not happen for a long time yet unless the rate of progress is greatly accelerated.

#### LONG MEMORIES.

"I remember," said a veteran of nineteen, "when there was a hansom at the stand at the corner."

"Oh, that's nothing," said a venerable spinster of twenty-one. "I've been to dances with a female chapman when there was no smoking on the stairs, and some people danced a thing they called a 'tango.'"

"When I was working on the land," resumed the first speaker, "I had a day off and went to lunch with people close by. The man who sat next me was a judge and asked me what an 'old bean' meant."

"Oh, cut it out!" interposed an aged matron who had not hitherto taken any part in the conversation.

"When I was born there was no Daily Mail," when I went to school I was taught to play the piano with my fingers, and when I married people hadn't begun to 'jazz.'"

#### BAFFLED MAGICIANS.

##### MYSTERIES OF THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK.

Assembled in solemn conclave, the magicians of England, professional and amateur debated that most vexed of all questions, the Indian rope trick, and, as was only to be expected, failed to come to any agreement on the subject. Some there were who believed that such a trick had never been performed; others declared that hypnotism was at the root of it; others urged the impossibility of hypnotizing a whole audience. For once, in fact the mystifiers admitted themselves mystified.

The history of the rope trick was traced in most entertaining manner by Mr. S. W. Clarke, the editor of the *Magic Circular*, who described it as the most illusive trick in the world, with the peculiarity that nobody who wanted to see it had ever seen it, though this peculiarity was subsequently discounted by the fact that at least two of the speakers had seen a version of the rope trick performed. Mr. Clarke had traced a reference to it as far back as 1355, when Ito Batuta, an Arab from Tangier, wrote that he had seen this trick performed at Hang Chau. Batuta wrote—

I was entertained by the Emir in his own house in a most splendid manner. At the banquet were present the Khan's jugglers, the chief of whom took a wooden sphere in which there were holes, and in these long straws, and threw it up into the air till it went out of sight, while the strap remained in his hand. He then commanded one of his disciples to take hold of and to ascend by this strap, which he did until he also went out of sight. His master then called him three times but no answer came; he then took a knife in his hand, apparently in anger, laid hold of the strap and also went quite out of sight. He then threw the hand of the boy upon the ground, then his foot then his other hand, then his other foot, then his body, then his head. He then came down, panting for breath, and his clothes stained with blood.

The juggler then took the limbs of the boy and applied them one to another; he then stamped upon them, and it stood up complete and erect. I was astonished, and was seized in consequence by a palpitation at the heart; but they gave me some drink and I recovered. The judge of the Mohammedans was sitting by my side, who swore that there was neither ascent, descent, nor cutting away of limbs but the whole was mere juggling.

Obviously, Mr. Clarke, added the writer had mixed up the rope trick and the decapitation trick which was being performed when the Great Pyramids were being built.

Another account of the trick from a German source in 1550 said that "at Magdeburg a certain magical juggler declared that he could get but little money among men and would therefore go up to Heaven. Whereupon he would throw a cord up in the air and his little horse would go up it, himself, taking hold of the horse's tail, would follow him; his wife taking hold of him would follow also, and a maid servant would follow her, and so mount up in the air, as it were, linked together, the spectators standing in great admiration." Unfortunately an unbeliever declared that he had just seen the juggler go into an inn in the street, "therefore finding themselves deceived, the spectators went away."

The third record quoted by Mr. Clarke was from the memoirs of Emperor Jahangir.

They produced a chain 50 cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward and being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up and, reaching the other end, disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion, and a tiger were successively sent up the chain, and all disappeared at the upper end. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one ever discerning in what way the animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner described.

One of the most interesting contributions to the debate came from Lieutenant F. W. Holmes, V.C. who said that he had seen a version of the trick on two or three occasions. On the last occasion, in 1917, he was able to take a snapshot of the trick, which he produced. This showed the Fakir, with a taut rope or pole and the boy balanced at the top of it. Lieutenant Holmes declared emphatically that the boy never disappeared from sight, and his own theory was that the Fakir substituted, for the coil of rope a telescopic bamboo pole. Mr. A. Yurif Ali, C.B.E., declared that as a boy of seven he saw the rope trick performed, but never since, and he also saw the conjurer cut his own tongue out, choo it up, and replace it. In the rope trick he is convinced that the boy disappeared entirely.

Major Branson, with 20 years' service in the Indian Army, said that he had offered a reward of 205 rupees to any native soldier who could give him the name of anybody who could do the trick, but the reward had never been claimed. In all his travels in Persia, India, China, and Arabia he had never seen a trick done by a native which he could not repeat himself.

#### MOTORS AND CHILDREN.

The following letter ought to have come to the *China Mail*, but didn't. We think the point made deserves wider publicity, so we annex it.

Sir—I see a laudable zeal for the life and privileges of children at the Peak is manifested by our Legislative Council in providing them with a playground as a refuge from the terror and fury of the new rich traffic.

It does not seem, however, to occur to anybody to take thought for the kiddies, dozens of them, who find health and exercise in the shade and quiet of Kennedy Road, soon to be ruined—pardon developed—by motor-traffic. Is it that a score of richies endangers child-life more than some hundreds of motors, or only that no member of our village Parliament happens to live on Kennedy Road? One indeed is building there, but *abus omer*—is erecting a garage. Anyway, the soldiers' children are to be dispossessed, and our Automobile Association—which objects to a speed limit, boasts that it enjoys the favour of the heads of the Government and chief of Police, and considerably undertakes to remonstrate with any of its members who may kill any of the rest of us—has scored another triumph. Of all the permutations and combinations in which a small number of people manage to run this Colony to suit themselves, this body, surely, comes nearest to the limit.—Yours, etc.,—X.

Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

#### ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS.

Chan Tin Shan	\$50
Ji Hong Mi	30
Mrs. Lee	25
Miss Lee	25
Mrs. Hey Shing	10
Mrs. Pong	5
Mrs. Coxon To	10
Leung Yan Po	20
Miss Yeung	10
Miss Yeung Wai Fong	10
Miss Chan	10
Miss Fan	10
Tok Chin Loi Tong	10
Miss Cheung	5
Leung Chan Sze	5
Mr. and Mrs. Hu Tsik Wa	20
Miss To Pui Hei	5
Cheung Sui Tat	20
Lee King Chu	10
Mrs. Lee Coon	5
	\$340

#### CHINESE SHIP SOLD.

There was very brisk bidding today when Mr. Rocha the auctioneer sold the s.s. *Kung Hong* at his sales rooms. After a description of the vessel had been given, it was announced that the bidding would start at \$30,000. The first bid was \$30,500 which was very quickly increased by bids of \$500 until it reached \$37,000, at which figure it was finally knocked down. The purchaser was Mr. Wong Kan-wan.

#### WOMEN ON WAR-PATH.

What Miss Mary Macarthur described as the greatest meeting organised women of the country had ever held took place at the Albert Hall. Miss Macarthur, who presided, said the unemployment donation scheme could not solve the unemployment problem any more than machine-guns would solve the problem of labour unrest. Mr. Fred Bramley, of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, said there were 500,000 women unemployed in this country. The Government grant would soon be exhausted, and if they did not persist in their demands thousands of women would have to depend on charity or starve. Subsequently resolutions were carried demanding, among other reforms, the retention of the national factories at centres of production of a national kind, and also as training and experimental centres; and the immediate introduction of a Right to Leisure Bill, fixing a normal working week of 40 hours, with a maximum of eight hours per day. It was also decided to appoint representatives to wait upon the Prime Minister and to put before him the "Charter" which had been adopted, and that, failing satisfactory reply, a further meeting be called to formulate a policy to secure the adoption of the principles laid down. The "Red Flag" was sung, and cheers given for the "social revolution."

Mr. Chris Van Bern narrated some extraordinary feats which had been performed by a Yogi in Liverpool, including his ability to throw a rope into the air, where it remained absolutely rigid only as long as the Yogi held his breath, while Captain Leon Berreley gave an explanation of the trick which he believed to be absolutely feasible.



## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

## AMENDED PLANS.

It has been decided by the Committee of the St. George's Society to cancel the original programme, as previously announced in the Press, except in the matter of an entertainment to the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Services.

There will now be no Street Celebrations on St. George's Day, and no entertainment at the Theatre or Ball at the City Hall, though it is hoped that a Ball may be given under the auspices of the Society at some future date. The present celebration on St. George's Day, the 23rd April, will now consist of the following, namely:—

- (1) Entertainment to the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and the men of the Services, which will take the form of a "Cinematograph" entertainment, particulars of which will be announced later.
- (2) A dinner in the evening of the day at the Hongkong Hotel, which will be confined to members of the Society to whom notices have been posted, and a few official guests.

It was originally intended that each member should be allowed to invite a guest, but it has been ascertained that catering arrangements cannot be made for so large a number.

## BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURES.

A visit to the Victoria Theatre last night was a beautiful adventure. The job of a literary critic, some Frenchman has said, consists of "adventures among masterpieces." And a famous British novelist boasts of "adventures among ideas." But life, though it be full of adventures, is not itself an adventure, and Charles Frohman's "adventures," so much quoted in the remarkable picture at the Victoria Theatre, are no more than "adventures of life." These pictures ("Last we forget") were beautiful, but the death they portrayed wasn't. It was ugly. Having spolia of the remarkable beauty of the photograph, we may fairly and safely go on to say that the "story" is as silly as Frohman's words. No one seemed to wonder why a German spy should take such elaborate precautions to conceal a message like "K.K.K. 19," which could have been held under M. de C. Omenecau's nose without giving anything away; but there was a hearty laugh when the picture told us that "Joffre noticed an American soldier in the French army." This picture was evidently prepared primarily for American consumption, and they like everything hid on thick. Patriotism, crime, love, it all has to be laid on with a trowel. Especially the German crime. It was thicker in this than in the famous film of Gerard's "Four Years in Germany." There were French villages shelled, *Lautin* passengers drowned, English school children bombed, and the villain strangled by the heroine. "Death the most beautiful adventure," indeed. It should be stated that this is a much better picture than the famous Gerard one, which was used as propaganda. "Last we forget" is also propaganda, and not quite proper propaganda at that. But it is well worth seeing.

## WOMAN'S WAY.

Any argument between two ladies of China is bound to attract some attention. It is not "hidden under a bushel." Such charged emotion raises the vocal tone, which normally is never as subdued as an "Irish whisper." There seems to be behind this phenomenon some idea of appealing to public opinion, pleading to a jury in fact. Last evening, just outside the China Mail office, there was far more than this. Screams were heard, and shouts, and police whistles. The police whistles were conspicuous. They (or it) played an unmistakably "S.O.S." tune. In response there arrived

- A large crowd of Chinese.
- 2 China Mail reporters.
- 1 white policeman.
- 1 ditto detective.
- 1 Indian constable.

The stage was set, this *dramatis personae* all ready. The reporters had their pencils sharp, their notebooks open. "This was the story."

The China lady had "sacked" her man. The man refused to leave her. The lady insisted, valiantly. The man persisted. The lady we know. The police told the lady to go back into her house, and the man to go away. They were obeyed.

## SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE famous Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult, or the crown and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

## LABOUR UNREST ON THE CLYDE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

February 5.  
Labour unrest, in adopting the General Strike, is putting into operation a policy which has long been foreseen by students of our social and industrial life. It is a policy that has been openly preached for the last twenty years; and now, taking advantage of the general disorganisation, it boldly demands that when the workers are discontented with either their pay or their hours they are entitled to hold up the entire community to ransom. While some of the Clyde leaders pay a certain deference to constitutional action, no disguise is attempted of the fact that if constitutional methods fail, extra-constitutional procedure—usually described as "dunster"—will be adopted. Here are some of the other dicta of these Jacobins of the Clyde. Mr. Shinwell reported to the strikers that they had "represented to the Lord Provost that the tram-cars on the streets were impeding their orderly progress, and that if the tram-cars were not stopped, we will stop them ourselves." Mr. William Gallacher said, "If the strike was not settled by the end of the week they would not hesitate to stop every tram-car, shut off every light, and generally paralyse the business of the city of Glasgow." Mr. David Brynmor put his hand on the work gates, and observed that he did not ask the strikers to rush the gates. The time had not yet arrived for that. When the workers inside knew that 100,000 men were on the streets of Glasgow they would take the desired action. Obviously this is the language of revolutionaries. People who have any real respect for "constitutional" methods do not angrily demand that the life of a busy community shall be suspended. Nor do they hold a bludgeon at the heads of reluctant minorities or majorities and say, "Be my brother, or it will be worse for you." We are faced with the unwelcome truth that these strikers—or, at all events, the men who possess in the meantime sufficient of their confidence to pose as their leaders—are not averse from contemplating processes for the furtherance of their aims which, if they were not strongly resisted, would reduce society to anarchy.

All the three leaders quoted above have been apprehended and charged with inciting to riot. Their records are interesting. Emmanuel Shinwell is a Jew of Russian parentage. He started on his career as the champion of the Jewish tailors in Glasgow; then he became connected with Seamen's Unions, and his policy has led to serious disorders at Glasgow Docks. David Kirkwood is a notorious Defeatist, who was deported for sedition at the time of the war. And William Gallacher is a Socialist of the most extreme type, and several terms of imprisonment for articles published in a Socialist weekly several months ago.

## ABANDONMENT OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES.

The disorders in Glasgow promise to have a most serious effect on industry in the Clyde district. The market is chilled; there is a general reluctance to place orders; and an absolute refusal to embark in new enterprises. One large firm in the West with an idea of extension which would have employed thousands of additional men and given the district a premier position in an important industry, have shut down the scheme indefinitely because of the uncertainty of the labour position. Another firm were prepared to employ 1,000 men more than are on their books at present; that is also abandoned. In a third case an order for engineering work was lost, amounting to about three-quarters of a million sterling. America has got the contract, for the reason that they can guarantee delivery, a thing which no Glasgow offer could do. These are samples of known contracts. What the indirect influence may be no one can estimate.

## A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM.

The labour position is really a question for the psychologist. War conditions have frayed the nerves of men and rendered them hypersensitive. In such a state mere emotion is apt to have a preponderating power, and to become endowed with an overwhelming influence. The war altered the intimate circumstances of work more completely in the case of trade unionists in the munition centres than in that of other workers. The restrictions in practice may not have been particularly heavy, but they were always present, and created a sense of irksomeness which induced an irritation for which there was no outlet. This has accumulated until the workers desire to rid themselves of this feeling of limitation and by action to convince themselves of their freedom. Further, during the war they were endowed with the supreme power which came from the scarcity of labour, and with the market undergoing a change in the direction of increased supply of labour, they feel that their weight in bargaining is rapidly diminishing, and come to regard the present as affording the greatest chance of success in their demands. It appears to them to be a case of now or never.

A wider outlook would have convinced them of the inopportunities of the moment, even from their own point of view. But unfortunately, so close is the contact of the worker with the industrial conditions of his life, that it is difficult for him to see beyond these. The fact is that uncertainty as to the future has inspired the attempt to utilise such advantages as the present situation affords: a fear of diminishing power has resulted in precipitancy.

## ON TAYSID.

'Twas here on this bank, above  
Tayside,  
Whaur we lay, my lover and me;  
Whaur we lay and loved, wi' mony  
sweet words;  
Though sair he'r-stounds had we,  
I mind it was warm; that the life  
shone clear,  
And the Tay was a bonnie blue;  
But aye my lover he hunger'd to  
me—  
"Oh kiss! Will ye aye bide  
true?"  
I pressed to his he'r wi' tears in my  
een,  
And the wish we were deid, we  
twae,  
"Oh, dark will the days be, laddie  
mine,  
While ye are in France far awa!  
We lay till the sun on the Siddaws  
sank,  
And the night cam' owre on  
Dundee;  
As thowless at last I turned for  
hame,  
And awa' to the South went he.  
Awa' to the South, like a thing blawn  
by!  
Just as like mony aye mair!  
A number he had, but none ken  
the place  
Whaur he passed, without kiss or  
care.

And here I lie, whaur we lay before,  
And the sun glint there on the  
Tay;  
The daws are red and the brambles  
black,  
But I think my wife are fair!

P. M. in Scotland.

## THE SCOTS TONGUE.

Colonel John Buchan's return, at the Robert Burns dinner in London that he was afraid there are now very few people in Scotland who know how to speak pure Scots is probably true. Englishmen may, as the Bishop of Hereford says, have to take a back seat in the control of the Empire, which is more and more passing into the hands of Scotsmen and Welshmen; but they have this consolation, if it is any solace to them, that their language is now the most universally prevalent language on earth. If Braid Scots is on the decline, however, there is no sign that the distinctive Scottish accent is going out of fashion. Only the other day some good tempered amusement was caused by the very pronounced Scottish accent possessed by two leading Edinburgh Council who were appearing in a case in the House of Lords.

This incident recalls the humorous little story which Sir Walter Scott tells in a note to "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." The Magistrates of Edinburgh were closely interrogated before the Peers concerning the particulars of the Porteous mob, and the action taken to disperse the people. The Duke of Newcastle demanded to know what kind of shot the Town Guard commanded by Porteous had loaded their muskets with, and the answer was "ow, just sic as one shoots dukes and foot with." This reply was considered a contempt of the House of Lords, and the Provost, who made the answer, would have suffered accordingly; but the Duke of Argyll explained that the expression properly rendered into English meant "Ducks and water fowl."

If Colonel Buchan is right, then things have changed very much since Stevenson wrote, in his essay "The Foreigner at Home," that "Bock English has gone round the world, but at home we still preserve the racy idiom of our fathers." No writer was a greater master of the art of pure English than Stevenson, but equally no writer was more glad to make his characters talk Scots, or more skilful in doing so. His portrait of Lord Hemmiston (Lord Braxfield, the hanging judge), for example, is emphasised by the Braid Scots dialect on which that famous occupant of the ancient office of the Lord Justice-Clerk was wont to pride himself.

## HELP FOR SOLDIERS.

Burma has an Employment and Labour Bureau. The committee held a meeting in Rangoon recently. They reported progress in resettlement of soldiers into civil life, and the vacancies waiting to be filled. Also the steps taken to secure release from the Army of men for employers.

## CURIOUS ROGUE.

A telephone operator named Harry Dargy Cohen was produced before the Singapore magistrate charged with attempting to obtain illegal gratification from the manager of the Straits Motor Car Service. The accused is alleged to have told the manager that if he gave him commission the world would call him intended for other garages through to him.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

## THE SANDER, WELLES CASE.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, J.C., acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, made an application before the Chief Justice yesterday afternoon for a stay of execution of this judgment handed down by the Chief Justice in the above case on March 31. The Hon. Mr. Abbotter and Mr. Eldon Foster, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Abbotter in opposing the application gave a resume of the case, and stated that in his opinion the Court were absolutely unable to grant the stay, on the ground that the Court never made such orders unless under very exceptional circumstances. The affidavits filed by Mr. Gedge was not satisfying on this point. It would work a very great hardship on the defendant who had been kept out of his money since October 1917. The money, \$65,000 had been put in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and was drawing only 2½ per cent interest, and in these times when a sum as big as this was able to earn more interest than that. The Court rules was 8 per cent. The Chief Justice stated that as far as he could see the money was safe enough but the rate of interest was unsatisfactory. Mr. Pollock then began his reply to Mr. Abbotter's arguments when the Court adjourned until Monday next.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on April 11 as follows: Our Local Market has been very active during the week under review and a fairly large volume of business has been put through both for cash and forward delivery. The Shanghai Market has had quite a boom in Cotton Shares and prices are still soaring up.

Banking.—Hongkong and Shanghai banks have dropped from a buying quotation of \$710 to a nominal figure of \$700.

Marine Insurance.—Canton is firm with buyers offering \$450 with few shares available. North China are wanted at \$1,085 after sales at \$1,040.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fire are still wanted at \$330; China Fire have sellers at \$188.

Shipping.—Indo-China have dropped to a selling quotation of \$161; Dutchess are wanted at \$14 and Mucuo Steamships at \$234; Star Ferries have sellers at \$37.

Refineries.—China Sugars have jumped from our last quotation of \$121 to a buying quotation of \$138 with no shares coming out; Malacca is also enquired for \$35.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$126 are now wanted at \$125; Kowloon Docks have sellers at \$155 and Shanghai Docks buyers at \$127.

Miscellaneous.—Cement are a little firmer with buyers at \$74 cash and June \$8.05; Electricity are still in demand at \$74; China Providents at \$74; Dairy Farms at \$28 and Watson at \$94.

## HONGKONG OFFICIAL NEWS.

This week's *Government Gazette* has a long list of persons with whom we are forbidden to trade.

The King has further postponed the operation of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act of 1914 until July 1, 1919.

The Sanitary Department requires fees for conveying patients between private hospitals, and their homes. Equal ambulance cost \$2 on the lower and \$4 on the upper levels, and for a motor ambulance \$3 is charged.

The Easter vacation begins on April 18 and ends on April 24, inclusive.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, as agents for the Yangtze (Marine and Fire) Insurance Company, have to-day a cablegram to say that the Company declares a dividend of \$21 per share, and adds \$250,000 to its reserve fund.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,  
DOES THE LARGEST LIFE BUSINESS  
IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

## WHY?

ASK SOME POLICYHOLDER, OR  
CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA  
Powell's Building  
12, Des Voeux Road, Central  
Hongkong

## WASTED OPPORTUNITIES.

Another criticism of the methods of the War Trade Department and their effect in transferring to other countries business which might have been kept for England comes to us from a firm of export and import merchants in the City of London.

Soon after the war broke out the firm began to receive orders from the East for cigarette papers. Quotations of prices previously paid were almost invariably supplied in marks or kroner, showing that the goods had previously been obtained from enemy firms. Several good orders were fulfilled, and it seemed likely that the trade might be definitely captured. In the middle of August last year an order for 2,000,000 papers was cabled from Siam. The manufacturers of the papers were communicated with, and promised delivery within a month, but intimated that an export licence would be required. Application was made to the War Trade Department for the licence, but this was refused, without any reason being given. Further correspondence produced no change in the attitude of the Department. The suppliers of the papers made it known that they were not short of paper and had sufficient in stock to carry them on for months, but it was not until November 22 that the licence was finally granted. By this time the firm had been compelled to cable to their clients in Siam that the licence was refused, and when they tried to reopen the business they were informed that the order had been given to a Japanese firm.

The firm concerned informs us that this is only one out of numerous cases of delay, and their experience has been that if expedition in the issue of a licence was specially asked for on the grounds of urgency—such as the sailing of a steamer on a certain date—a longer period than usual passed before the matter received the attention of the Department.—(Ex.)

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any member of the crews of the—

S.S. "ADMIRAL MAYO,"  
S.S. "ADMIRAL GOODRICH,"  
S.S. "ADMIRAL WAINWRIGHT."

## PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Hongkong, April 12, 1919.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "LYCAON,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 12.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 12, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before May 2, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 12, 1919.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,  
DOES THE LARGEST LIFE BUSINESS  
IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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ASK SOME POLICYHOLDER, OR  
CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA  
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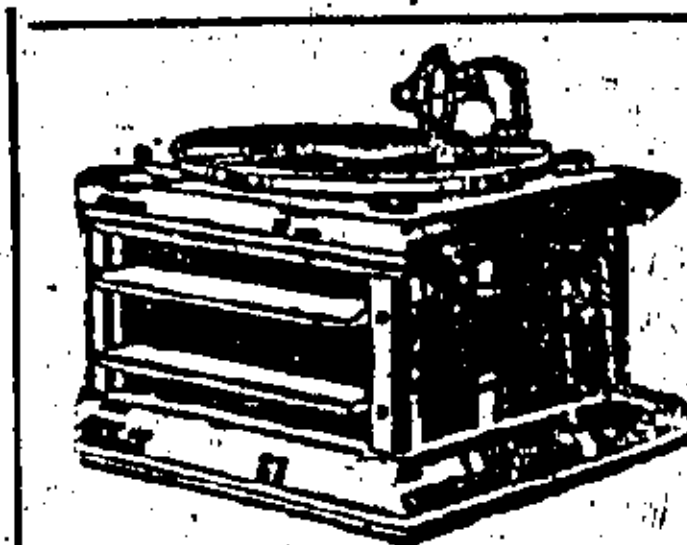
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SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES.

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CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG AND DANCE.



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AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &  
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.MARSEILLES & LONDON.  
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"SEILORE"	27th April	2nd June	10th June

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	15th April at 4 p.m.	1st May

FOR SHANGHAI, MOU, KOBE &amp;c.

Wireless on all steamers.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—  
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FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

KING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
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Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight &amp; further particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA

For JAPAN

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Steamship

## "MONMOUTH"

Will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal  
on MONDAY, 14th April 1919.For Freight and particulars please apply to —  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	CHIFUKU MARU	Sunday, 27th April.
GENOA & BOMBAY	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.	MITSUKI MARU	Sunday, 13th April.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	CHIFUKU MARU	Sunday, 13th April.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	HIMALAYA MARU	Tuesday, 15th April.
BOMBAY COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	MITSUKI MARU	Sunday, 13th April.
SAIGON.			
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.	KOISO MARU	Monday, 14th April.
VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.	Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OCEANIC POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	MANILA MARU	Saturday, 12th April.
HAIPHONG	Three times a month service.	DAITOKU MARU	Tuesday, 2nd April.
JAPAN PORTS—MOU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Regular service.	KEIKON MARU	Saturday, 12th April.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Railway Office.		
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.			
BOSU MARU	Thursday, 24th April at 9 a.m.		
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.			
AMAKUSA MARU	Sunday, 13th April at 10 a.m.		
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—			
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.	No. 1, Queen's Building.		
Tel. No. 744 & 745.			

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.  
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 12th April at noon to—  
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.  
This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.  
Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Freight and Passage apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINCHOW	April 13, Daylight	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LYN	April 13, at 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINHA	April 14, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	YAN	April 15, at Noon	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	SUNING	April 17, at Noon	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	April 21, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO.			
Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.			
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.			
For Freight or Passage apply to—			
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.			
Telephone No. 36.			

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
KOBE	SUITSANG	SUNDAY, April 13, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	BOSSANG	TUESDAY, April 15, Daylight	
YOKOHAMA	CHIPSANG	WEDNESDAY, April 16, Daylight	
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 8 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, April 17, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	CHOYBANG	FRIDAY, April 18, Daylight	
KOBE	CHAKSANG	FRIDAY, April 18, Daylight	
YOKOHAMA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, April 18, at 3 p.m.	
HAIPHONG	KWANGSANG	SATURDAY, April 19, at 3 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA	YATSHING	SUNDAY, April 20, Daylight	
YOKOHAMA	CHONGSANG	WEDNESDAY, April 23, Daylight	
YOKOHAMA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, April 25, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation. Sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at BORNBO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

KIANTEN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Kien-tien, calling at Wailai and Chiao.

Yokohama Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to arrive at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
THE GENERAL MANAGERS  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN  
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR" sails for SEATTLE—April 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.  
Telephone 2888 & 2908. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	28th Feb. from Yokohama.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April from Yokohama.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	18th June.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA,  
CALLAO, ARIACA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	17,500	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Sept. 10th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,  
KING'S BUILDING.  
Telephone Nos. 2378 and 2375.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC  
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## PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (of Moji) KORE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	1st May.	19th May.
Empress of Asia	29th May.	16th June.
Empress of Russia	26th June.	14th July.
Empress of Japan	9th July.	30th July.
Empress of Asia	24th July.	11th Aug.
Monteagle	2nd Aug.	26th Aug.
Empress of Russia	21st Aug.	8th Sept.
Empress of Asia	18th Sept.	6th Oct.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE."

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491.00

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" Gold \$438.00

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$438.00

"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$438.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also illustrations of ships and descriptive literature apply to—  
P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department.  
Phone 72.

HONGKONG.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 15th April at 4 p.m.

HAITAN ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 20th April at 10 a.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"OHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

"NANKING" June 19th, 1919.

"OHINA" April 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1834.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

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MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

For LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "BASSANO" ... About 24th April

Subject to change without notice.

Or to REISS &amp; Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

**Oakey's WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**ITCHING, BURNING, CUTICURA HEALS**  
On Limbs, Body and Arms. Could Not Do Work.

"I broke out on my limbs, body, and arms. It came like a red rash and itched and burned all over. I was a lot of rest and sleep. It made me feel poorly so that I could not do my work. Then my head started itching and burning and I had to have my hair cut off. I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after I had used two tubs of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Richardson, 148, "Corner" St., Grimsby, Yorks, Eng.

Keep your skin healthy by using Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet, and Cuticura Ointment for the first signs of pimples, redness or roughness. Cuticura Ointment is sold in 1/4 lb. tins. Cuticura Soap is sold in 1/4 lb. boxes. Cuticura is sold everywhere.







## SCOTTISH SPORT.

## THE RUGBY REVIVAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

EDINBURGH, Feb. 5.

Rugby is recovering rapidly, although, as a matter of course, things are far from pre-war standard. In Edinburgh last week, there was quite a series of interesting games, the like of which we have not witnessed for many a long day, and in the West the re-appearance of the old Academicals promises well for the lovers of what is fondly called "The Code."

Those old Edinburgh rivals, Heriotians and Stewartians had a meeting at which, though the play was not particularly scientific, held the attention all through. The cleverest developments came from the Heriotians, among whom C. Broadwood, A. S. Officer, and T. P. Burt were conspicuous.

In the Public Schools' Championship, George Watson's College had a meritorious victory over Edinburgh Academy. The parks were comparatively equal, but J. R. Selby and S. E. Woolgar, the Myreside halves, were much more effective than the home pair, and this was the determining factor. G. A. Usher's great speed was a feature for the Academy, and at times proved wonderfully useful. On the whole both sides showed good combination.

H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth had a couple of matches, in which Captain Bailey in the pack, and Instructor W. J. Davis, the English internationalist as stand-off half, were the great personalities.

Heriotians, 16 points; Stewartians, 3.

Merchiston, 17; Craigard, 3.

Watson's, 4; Edin. Academy, nil.

Fettes, 18; Edin. Univ., A. 6.

Glas. Univ., 10; H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, 4.

Glas. Academy, 11; Glas. Univ., O.T.C., nil.

Glas. Academicals, nil; Glas. High School, 3.

H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, 16; Loretto, nil.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Three games stood out in bold relief in the Scottish League; Rangers, Celtic and Morton had all something at stake, a slip by any of them meant the loss of valuable place on the table. Rangers had a hard push to win at Dunbarton; Celtic obtained the winning goal in the last minute with Kilmarnock; but Greenock Morton lost their game with Partick Thistle, a bitter disappointment after having most of the play. This means that Morton have considerably lessened their chances in the Championship. Indeed the first place seems again to lie pretty much between the two great Glasgow rivals. In the other engagements the only surprise was among the minor clubs, Clyde and Airdrie having remarkable victories over Third Lanark and Motherwell.

Hearts, 4; Hamilton, 1.

Falkirk, 1; Hibs, 1.

Dunbarton, 0; Rangers, 2.

Celtic, 2; Kilmarnock, 1.

Partick Thistle, 2; Greenock Morton, 1.

Motherwell, 1; Airdrie, 3.

Ayr, 2; Clydebank, 0.

St. Mirren, 1; Queen's Park, 1.

Third Lanark, 1; Clyde, 4.

THE FIRST LEAGUE NEXT SEASON.

Speculation is rife as to the composition of the First Division of the Scottish League next season. If it is taken for granted that Clydebank will not drop out, and as Dundee, Aberdeen, and Raith Rovers must be allowed to come back if they so desire, and it is "judged" that they will do so, the competition will consist of 22 clubs. This means that one more club will be taken in, and Cowdenbeath and Dunfermline Athletic are understood to covet the vacancy.

THE LINKS AS A TRAINING GROUND.

Not the least remarkable fact about golf is its appeal to men who are training for sporting contests. A few days ago a writer referred to Willie Ritchie, who confided to him that on the eve of a match he wished for nothing so much as a day's golf. Ritchie said he found it steadied his nerves, by which it may be supposed he meant that golf engrossed his attention so fully that it enabled him to forget for the time all anxiety as to the impending issue in the boxing ring.

Trainers of football teams, writes Mr. Anthony Spalding, have long recognised the value of golf, more particularly in Scotland, where there are tens of thousands of ardent golfers.

Robert Walker, the Scottish international, once said that he regarded golf as "the finest training medium extant, taking the men out into the open air, and giving a zest to the routine which has a tendency to defeat its own ends by its monotony."

So impressed were the directors of the Clyde Club with the benefits their men derived from play on the links that they bought a dozen season tickets for a Glasgow course in comparative proximity to the club ground, and the players met there in competition twice a week.

It may be added that golf takes a definite part in the method of training the players of the Glasgow Rangers. Indeed many professional football players are good golfers, and most of them are enthusiasts. Jamie

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

Thus saith the Paris Correspondent of *Truth*:

Can it be really true, I am wondering, that only when his person is menaced, that ridiculous mass of man's body, his soul can really shake off its fetters and rise superior to suffering and misery and danger? Can it be true that we can dedicate to an abstraction like Faith or Love of country the life by which we retain consciousness of this world we hold so dear, and yet, when danger to that life is over, cannot even keep our temper when a man with a yellow skin that one own wants a volcanic outbreak of earth set in a distant sea? Is it possible that the patient coral-insect might despise such curiously petulant gods as we, who fight an enemy in Central Europe, and then blackguard each other like fishwives over some coloured rag to be hoisted on a pole in some place where men dive for pearls and eat fish and don't care a cent what we wonderful whites get up to? This Peace Conference ought to have met in the very middle of its Marshalls or its Carolines; somewhere so remote that the late M. Dufayel's hundred and thirty telephone boxes would have been of no use to anybody. Confound telephones, and all their ilk, and their cousins down to the last degree of bad telegraph or postal service! What good do they do? They tell the ordinary citizen what a silly thing it is to put your trust in princes, as one David said, and what a much sillier thing it is to expect wisdom from the mouth of grown-ups and peace from the dreams of presidents. And for that knowledge we would gladly have waited; and gone on waiting; and still waited; it could not have been too long delayed.

There is an old riddle which I cannot fully remember about something which goes round and round the house, and up and down the house, but never goes into the house. I forget the answer, but by what I remember of the question I think it must refer to the Peace Conference. Yet, so to do it justice, the Peace Conference has entered the house to this extent; that it has put its foot in it. It has now been sitting for three weeks, and everybody else is cross with everybody else, and everybody is preoccupied with the axes they want to see their friends get ground, and everybody is bottling mightily over small nations, and the smaller the nations are the more their friends proclaim that this particular small nation has the root of European Peace indigenous on its soil or in its sea. Clemenceau wants to get to work; Lloyd George wants to get to work; Wilson, whether or no he knows how they ought to do it, wants to get to work. But we must stop and consider the rolling-stock of Syrian railways, the dock dues of eastern Adriatic ports. Fat food that, for men of Lills to feed their babies with! Why must men, when they get together in droves, even doves of picked cattle, always behave so talky-talky, so tarry-awayish? Six months ago the words "The Paris Peace Conference" would have been words that might have come straight from the New Testament to troubled hearts. Well, we can add to them from the New Testament now. This is the Conference of the Peace that passeth all understanding, and I wish I could accuse myself of flippancy in saying so.

Well, never mind. We're getting ahead of our mind. Caillaux has been interrogated, and we have been told a great deal about it. He arrived at the Luxembourg at 1.25 in the afternoon. He was questioned by the President of the High Court Commission, in rooms overlooking the Luxembourg Gardens. He stayed several minutes. Then he went away again. He came and he went by automobile, and coming of any kind happened to him on either journey, except that the vehicle conveyed him from court to court, to prison. Even Arsene Lupin could not have made interesting facts as these. Even Caillaux himself does not interest us passionately any longer. Ichabod! Ichabod! The limelight has departed.

Meanwhile other new flickers from good to bad. We are cheered one morning by a heading: "No telephone from London yet." The next day we are dashed by: "Increased Paper Supplies; More Pages in Newspapers." Restrictions at restaurants no longer exist; sugar comes, though coyly, in your coffee cup, and no man refuses liqueurs to female or soldier. On the other hand, prices rise, and do it to such purpose that the Seine, which was mad enough to risk a competition in the matter, had to retire worsted. It hadn't the necessary cheek to keep up the contest—or the prices. It realised at last that it didn't know what the word "to rise" really meant.

But our strikes are over, except those that haven't begun. We only hope the next won't be the electricians, because candles are so dear that the piping times of war are over, and we must bear it best we can the paying times of peace.

Lawson, the Internationalist, renounced football, professional golf, and is now attached to a club in the United States.

## LATE JOSEPH ARCH.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Arch, the veteran champion of the agricultural labourers, at the age of ninety-two, at his native village of Barford, Warwickshire. Himself the son of a farm labourer, he was one of the earliest pioneers in the movement for enfranchising land workers, and was the founder of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, which first claimed for its members a minimum wage. When he was elected Radical for North-west Norfolk as a Radical in 1885, he was the only working man sitting in the House of Commons. He was returned again in 1892 and 1895, and sat till 1900. He received a pension toward the end of his days.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

6TH SUNDAY IN LENT, April 13.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)  
Services, Merbecke, Hymns, 559, 113, 103, 508 and 561.  
Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Turle; Deum, Woodward and Cooke; Te Deum, Russell, Joyce and Cys; Benedictus, Langdon, Hymns, 104 and 99.

God Save the King.  
N.B.—Psalms 68, verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 20, 26, 27, 33 and 33 in unison. Hymn 99, verses 1 and 4 in unison.

Matins (13 noon).  
Responses, Psalms, Barnby and Turle; Middle Voluntary, Legend; Harvey Grace; Magnificat, Goss (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Felton. Hymns, 107, 123 and 98.

N.B.—Psalms 69, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 24 in unison. Psalm 33, verses 20, 21, 31, 33 and 35 in unison. Hymn 107, verses 1, 4, and 7 in unison. Hymn 98, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison.

N.B.—Stainer's "The Crucifixion" will be sung on Good Friday evening, at 8.15 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

6TH SUNDAY IN LENT, April 13.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.  
Marche Funebre—Chopin.

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Turle; Psalms of the 13th Morning; LXXVIII Crotch, Cooke; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 280, 136, 103.

Opening Voluntary.  
Responses, Psalms, of the 13th Evening; LXXIX Barnby, Turle, Turle; Magnificat, Barnby; XVIII Morning; Nunc Dimittis, Heywood; XVI Evening. Hymns, 181, 214, 228 (A. & M. 280 and 281), 219 (Part 3), 21.

Vesper Hymn.  
Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, April 13.  
Morning Service, 11 a.m.  
Hymns, 10, 49, 51, 71 Paraphrase 58.

Subject: Christ's Resurrection.  
Evening Service, 6 p.m.  
Hymns, 361, 25, 13, 197, 191.

Subject: Christ's Death.  
St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, April 13.  
8 a.m.—Holy Communion at St. Stephen's Church.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Peace Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PEARSON STREET.  
Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.  
Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible Study, 8 p.m.

Friday, Ladies' Bible Study, 5.30 p.m.  
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanachai.

Morning Service, 10.10 a.m.  
Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.  
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenalee.

Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.  
High Mass at 8 a.m.  
3.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any natural "business" of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## AMERICAN RADIOGRAMS.

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

## INTERIM REPORT ON REPARATION.

PARIS, April 11.

The first interim report of the second Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference on Reparation dealing with the financial capacity of the States and means of payment was adopted on Tuesday.—*American Wireless.*

## DAMAGE VALUATION.

PARIS, April 11.

The Commission concerned has decided to present its report to the first Commission on the categories of damage and method of valuation to the General Secretary of the Peace Conference.—*American Wireless.*

## POLAND'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, April 11.

M. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, appeared before the Council of Four on Wednesday and presented the claims of Poland.—*American Wireless.*

## U. S. OFFICERS ORDERED TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Col. Robert H. Sillmann and Col. Joseph D. Leitch have been ordered to report to Major-General Graves, Commanding the American forces in Siberia.—*American Wireless.*

## TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION IN UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.

A heavy sleetstorm over Nebraska, Kansas and Texas interrupted all telegraphic communications between the Pacific Coast and the Eastern States of the United States on Wednesday morning.—*American Wireless.*

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

PARIS, April 11.

President Wilson has ordered the transport *George Washington* to depart for France at the earliest time possible.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. F. R. Roosevelt, has announced that the transport *George Washington* would leave on Friday, April 12th.—*American Wireless.*

## ALLIED INVASION OF ODESSA.

PARIS, April 11.

The invasion of the last seaport of Odessa by the Allied forces is confirmed officially.—*American Wireless.*

## MAGISTRACY.

(MR. ORME'S COURT.)

CHARGED with unlawful possession of two teels of prepared opium on a Canton boat, a Chinese woman was fined \$200.

Another Chinese woman who was charged with the possession of 64 teels of opium on the s.s. *Falshian* yesterday was this morning fined \$900, or, in default, 10 months' hard labour.

UMBRELLA THEFT.  
A Chinaman committed the offence of taking a countryman's umbrella at West Point yesterday.

He pleaded he had no intention of stealing but found it on a footpath. Mr. Orme regarded the excuse as unconvincing and passed sentence of 14 days' hard labour.

A Chinese youth was charged with pocket-picking in Graham Street. The complainant was an elderly man of the same nationality. The amount in question was \$62 in notes.

The Inspector in charge of the case said the prisoner had previously served 14 days for a similar misdeed, and had been twice birched. This time he was sentenced to six weeks.

POSSESSION OF CHOPPER.  
A Chinese was charged with being in possession of a dangerous weapon, to wit, one chopper. This was in Shekwan and the Inspector said he had reason to believe that he was one of the robbers who committed a robbery recently. There was no proof of this. The defendant tried to excuse himself by saying he was going to chop wood. There was no proof of this either and the penalty was six weeks' hard labour.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)  
A Chinese charged with stealing three pairs of trousers the property of a Chinese woman in Barker Street, pleaded not guilty. Two previous convictions were against him and 10 months' hard labour is his sentence on his occasion.

A Chinese, who was banished 10 years ago for life, for the offence of larceny, returned to the Colony last year and after another term of jail was again deported. Recently he ventured back once again and being captured made further acquaintance with the Magistracy. He had no excuse and will go to Victoria Gaol for 9 months' hard labour. He will be banished again on the expiration of his sentence.

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 12th 12h. 13m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai and Haiphong; other changes are slight. The anticyclone continues to move eastward; and a depression is situated over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 12 a.m. to-day, 2.30 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.75 inches, against an average of 7.50 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 13th:  
1.—Hongkong to Cap. Rock. S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.  
2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, April 12, 1919.

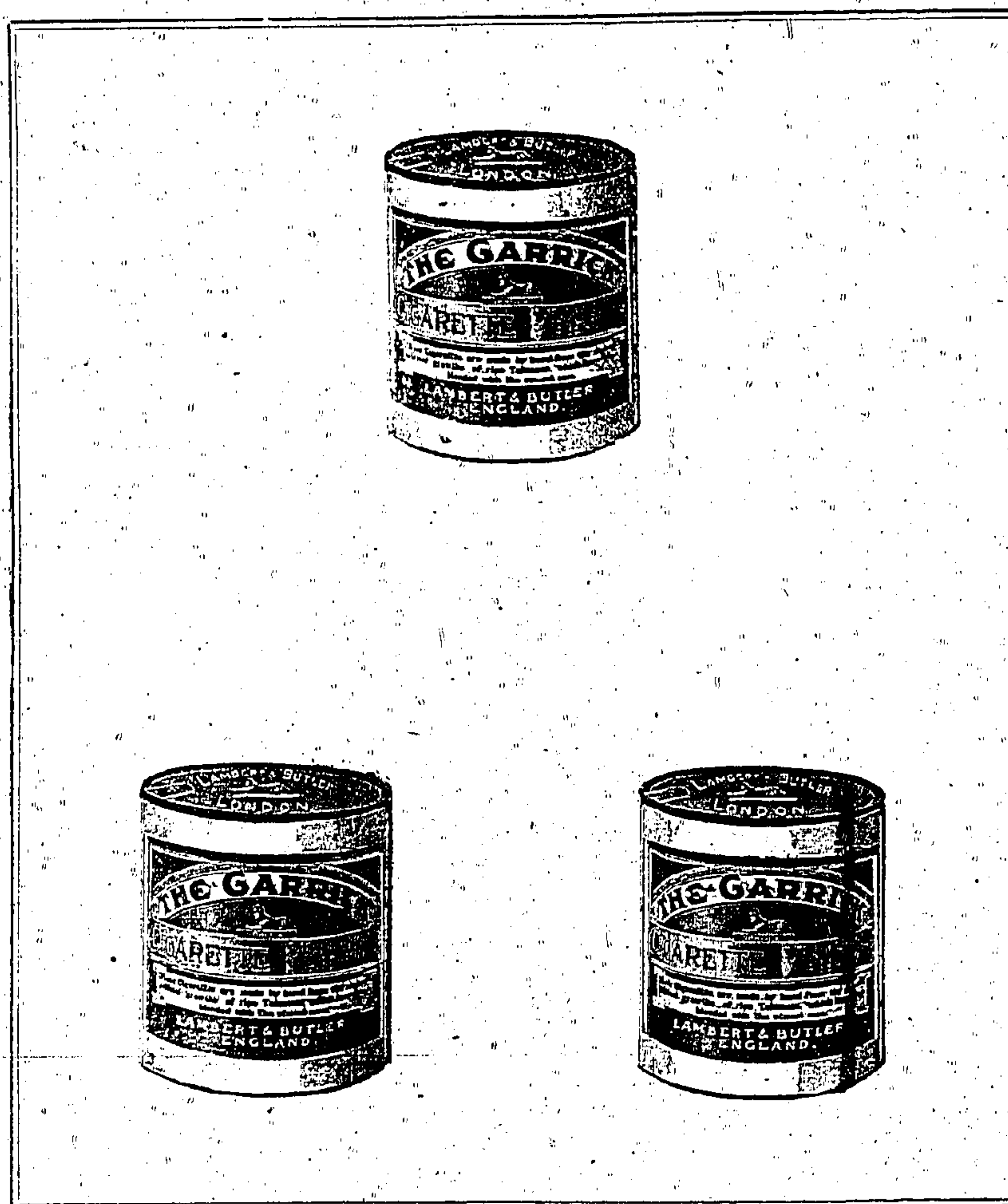
## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.	Thermometer at 5 p.m.	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of Sky	Amount of Rain
29.88	77	E	3	2	0.05
29.87	73	E	3	2	0.05
29.86	70	E	3	2	0.05
29.85	67	E	3	2	0.05
29.84	64	E	3	2	0.05
29.83	61	E	3	2	0.05
29.82	58	E	3	2	0.05
29.81	55	E	3	2	0.05
29.80	52	E	3	2	0.05
29.79	49	E	3	2	0.05
29.78	46	E	3	2	0.05
29.77	43	E	3	2	0.05
29.76	40	E	3	2	0.05
29.75	37	E	3	2	0.05
29.74	34	E	3	2	0.05
29.73	31	E	3	2	0.05
29.72	28	E	3	2	0.05
29.71	25	E	3	2	0.05
29.70	22	E	3	2	0.05
29.69	19	E	3	2	0.05
29.68	16	E	3	2	0.05
29.67	13	E	3	2	0.05
29.66	10	E	3	2	0.05
29.65	7	E	3	2	0.05
29.64	4	E	3	2	0.05
29.63	1	E	3	2	0.05
29.62	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.61	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.60	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.59	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.58	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.57	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.56	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.55	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.54	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.53	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.52	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.51	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.50	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.49	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.48	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.47	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.46	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.45	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.44	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.43	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.42	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.41	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.40	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.39	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.38	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.37	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.36	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.35	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.34	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.33	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.32	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.31	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.30	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.29	0	E	3	2	0.05
29.28	0	E	3	2	0.05</



# THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES.

*An old brand  
of ever increas-  
ing popularity.*



*An old brand  
of ever increas-  
ing popularity.*

**Manufactured from Choice Grades  
of Rich, Ripe and Matured  
Tobacco.**

***Packed in 50's AIR-TIGHT TINS.***



## NOTICES.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$20 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T. T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each, constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after article No. 107 of the following Article.

- 107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equipping dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

- 108 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an agreement with the Society whereby the dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at a meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a), was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus add to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

- 108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting may determine, or in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

And the aforesaid resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:—

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T. T. rate of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £1 be called up upon each of the silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each, into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the sum is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorised to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That 16,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £1 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £1 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £1 called up plus the £1 (making together £2 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined by the 23rd day of April, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 16,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

G. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

## POWER AND DUTY.

## MR. J. H. THOMAS'S PLAIN TALK.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, on his return from France and Switzerland made an important speech at a mass meeting of railwaymen at the Eastern Theatre.

Mr. Thomas, who appeared on the platform with his eyes bandaged, had an enthusiastic reception. He was cheered for several minutes and greeted with cries of "Good old Jim!"

He said that when he heard, both in Switzerland and Paris, of the industrial trouble, he felt it was his duty immediately to come over and face the issue, and endeavour to do what he could towards a solution. When he told them that he had been in hospital in Switzerland as well as in Paris, they would understand that he had not had an easy time. He felt that not only that meeting, but the country as a whole, should fairly and squarely face the situation, so that there was to be trouble, every one would know what it was about and that a clear and definite issue was to be fought out. Mere clap-trap, mere appeals to sentiment and passion would avail them nothing. If there were unpleasant things to be said, he should not hesitate to say them. One of the resolutions that had been circulated with the notice of the meeting took exception to the action of the N.U.R. Executive Committee in asking him to raise the question of the railway situation on the floor of the House of Commons on Tuesday next and it was stated that they objected to this matter being raised in a reactionary House of Commons. "It is, in my judgment," said Mr. Thomas, "a reactionary House, but who is responsible? If it is reactionary it is only a reflex of your intelligence. In a democratic country where men and women can exercise their political freedom, it is madness for them to try to do by industrial action what their own intelligence ought to have told them to do at the ballot-box." (Cheers and cries of "Bravo, Jim!")

"EIGHT HOURS AND NO OVER-TIME."

The N.U.R. was the strongest union in this country. It presented what was probably the key industry of the country, and they could, at any time they chose, place a demand at the head of the State and say, "Unless you do this we will paralyse the community." That was their power, but they had to consider what was their duty. However strong, however powerful they as a union might be, the State was more powerful and more important. Citizenship had a stronger claim than any sectional interest. As railwaymen and trade unionists they had always to make their sectional claim consistent with their duty as citizens. There was an unfortunate tendency to assume that they could hold the State up to ransom at any time. They might succeed and achieve their object, but if they did it at the expense of the State, then as citizens they would be destroying their claim to citizenship. When he signed the eight-hour agreement for railway workers, he had in mind, and always advocated, that he did not want the eight hours for the purpose of enabling them to work overtime. The curse of the overtime system was that it made men selfish and caused jealousies and deprived them of the home comforts they were entitled to. The N.U.R. executive meant, clearly and distinctly, eight hours and no overtime. (Cheers.) They also meant that, instead of overtime being necessary to enable them to live, they should have a wage for the eight hours that would enable them to keep their families in decency and comfort.

The executive intended that as far as possible the eight-hour day should become operative from February 1. That, however, necessitated the release of at least 125,000 railwaymen from the Army. He was going to give some inner history which had not yet been made public. They demanded the immediate release of the railwaymen in order to cope with the eight hours, and a railway companies supported them, because they frankly said it would be impossible to do it without. He wanted to be sure that that was so, and he had spent eight days in France among their own members who were soldiers. Sir Douglas Haig and the Government gave him the conditions he wanted. He said he wanted to be free to talk to the men without any interference from anybody, and he thought he succeeded in getting a common sense interpretation of many of their grievances. He thought he was able to contribute something to the removal of some of the things they were complaining about, and he thought he did something to persuade the Government that an immediate increase of pay for all soldiers was absolutely necessary. (Loud cheers.)

EXTENDED WATER TRANSPORT.

One of the grievances of the men was that it was fair to them to be kept out there and for those who were being demobilized to capture all the best jobs, so that they were stranded when they came back. He was able to assure them that so far as the railway companies, and so far as the N.U.R. were concerned, they intended having carried

## ENGLISH HORSES FOR THE CEYLON TURF.

Considering the excellent condition in which the batch of horses recently imported by the Ceylon Turf Club were landed, says the Times of Ceylon, it will be interesting for our readers to know what difficulties were experienced on the voyage out. The fact that the horses looked so well after many weeks on board reflected great credit on those responsible for their management on the ship. The horses were put on board the "Clan Alpine" on December 13, 1918, with fodder under licence. A strike of stevedores however, prevented the completion of the cargo which had been calculated to coincide with the date of "Clan Alpine's" right to coaling berth. On December 18th the ship went to Partington to coal. The strike continuing it was decided to send the horses to the stables on December 21. The horses, however, rejoined the ship on January 5, 1919. When outside the Mersey sealed orders were opened and it was discovered that the Admiralty wanted the ship for coal from Cardiff to Port Said. The detention during loading at that port and the prospective stay at Port Said made it necessary to obtain fresh supplies, which, with the assistance of the Controller of South Wales Freeing Stuffs Commission, was obtained. At Port Said information was received that the ships would have to take salt at Aden. Application having been made to the Military authorities a limited supply of the necessary foodstuffs with substitutes was procured. At first the horses did not take kindly to the latter, but eventually got used to them. The horses were away from expert attendance and normal food for 74 days and this under changes of climate varying from bitter snow-storms to tropical heat and all the time cramped up in close stables or narrow horse boxes. Their condition on landing is a testimony to the care which the officers on board bestowed on the animals.

out to the letter and spirit the absolute agreement that every man who was guaranteed his job would have his job for him immediately he returned. (Loud cheers.) The demobilization of the Army was now depending upon the Railway Operating Corps, and if that Corps were demobilized in accordance with the demand made by some people, the whole of the troops would be left stranded in France, Belgium, and Germany. They had to be practical men. They would see at a glance how absurd it would be to put up the claim that the rest of the soldiers who had been fighting did not matter, and that they should be left stranded with no one to bring them home. He was pleased to tell them that, by a new system, to be introduced, it would be possible to work more and feed the troops more by water than by rail, and every effort and every facility would be given for the early demobilization of the railway men. He was quite satisfied that no unnecessary delay would take place. They will insist, they were pressing, and the Government were endeavouring at this moment, to release railwaymen as speedily as possible. Until that was done, it was impossible to give effect to the eight hours in accordance with their view of the settlement. The could ruin the country and ruin themselves by a series of mere spasmodic outbursts, and he impressed on employers and the Government that if they wanted an agreement carried out in letter and spirit the day had gone by when they had merely to assume they could issue a notice and all would be well. How much easier, how much better, it would be to call the men together to discuss a proposition and see if they could come to a reasonable interpretation. Many of the disputes were caused to-day primarily because employers failed to recognize that the worker was not content to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. They demanded, and were going to insist, on a voice in things that affected their daily life, and the sooner the other side recognized it, the better for all concerned.

Mr. Thomas, in conclusion, said:—There are two dangers we are faced with. On the one hand are those people who cannot read the signs of the times, the reactionaries who believe they were born to govern, and that they must enjoy the best things of life, and what is left is good enough for the others. The days of those people are doomed. There are those who believe you can revolutionize by mere industrial trouble or introduce what is called the Russian method into this country. I am as bitterly opposed to the one as to the other, because I believe both are dangers and must be fought, and that both are against the best interests of the working classes. I plead with you railway men and women of the country, not to take the law into your own hands. The essence of democracy is to be loyal to those you have put into authority. Any other way will lead to disaster. Railway men and women, we are going to change the position. A better time is in store for you; but as democrats I appeal for loyalty, and I ask you to trust the Executive Committee. If we fail, then the issue will be yours. (Loud cheers.)

## TRY THEM TO-NIGHT.

Once you have used Pinkettes, the tiny gentle-as-nature laxatives, you will never go back to Salts, Oil, or drastic purgative pills.



dispel constipation and thus cure biliousness, "liver" sick headaches, constipated bowels, foul-smelling breath; they clear the skin. Of chemists, or post free at 50 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 N. 3rd St., New York, N.Y.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

U.S.S. "ECLIPSE."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed, that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on April 15, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersigning immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

## EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed by Keating's Powder. The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to use Keating's Powder.

Use KEATING'S POWDER.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc.

THE FINEST MEDICAL PREPARATION OF THE FUTURE.

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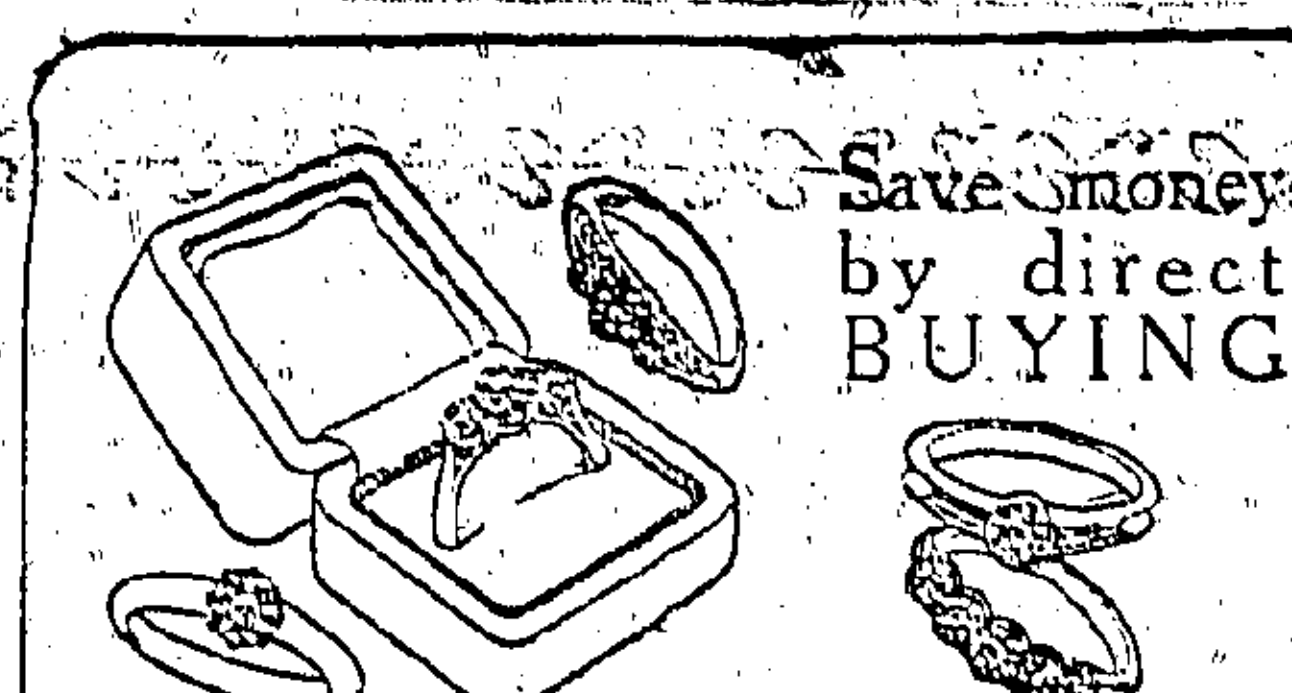
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THE FINEST MEDICAL PREPARATION OF THE FUTURE.

## NOTICES.



Save money by direct BUYING. If you buy your Ring from us we will always buy it back, less 10%.

Ring buying from us is an investment. It is like putting money in the Bank. You can convert the Ring into money at any time you wish. We will always give you back its original price, less 10 per cent.

Our method of Ring Selling provides a leisureed choice, the opportunity of changing your mind after you have bought, and a buying-back Guarantee of Value for all time.

The shop method gives less choice, less opportunity for careful selection, does not permit you to change your mind, gives no re-purchase condition, and, in most cases, costs appreciably more.

We sell Rings direct to the Buyer in a unique way, which enables you to compare all their natural Beauty, Colors and Brackets. It shows Beautiful Rings, all Rings, Dress Rings, all mounted with the Craftsmanship of the jeweler and perfect as the reproduction.

You can select from the RING BOOK with certainty. You can compare the Rings quality at home, away from the Shopman's embarrassing gaze. After you have made your selection, we send the Ring fully insured to your address, on a fortnight's unconditional approval. If within 14 days of receipt you wish to change your mind, we will either exchange the Ring, allowing full value for it, or you can return it and receive your money back in full.

If you decide to keep the Ring, you do so on this condition:—Whenever you wish, after one month, one year, ten years, or twenty years, we will repurchase your Ring at 10 per cent. less than the price you have paid for it.

To sell Rings in this very fair way demands the cutting out of intermediate profits. We buy most of our Rings unmounted, sometimes we get them actually in the "rough". We produce the Ring at very cost, and sell it DIRECT to the Buyer. It is absolutely certain that this method incurs no delay, reduces Selling Costs, and saves a corresponding benefit to the Buyer.

WRITE NOW FOR THE "RING BOOK". and choose your Ring or her Ring, at once a Gemstone beautifully set in Home. The RING BOOK tells all about the manner of buying which safeguards you permanently. We send it free to you if you are interested in sound-value Rings, priced from Five Guineas upwards.

Please write for "The RING BOOK", Size Card, and all further information concerning our methods.

The NORTHERN GOLDSMITHS Co., No. 75 GOLDSMITHS HALL, "The RING SHOP for the WORLD" NEWCASTLE upon TYNE, ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUO EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, Victoria Dispensary, 2nd Queen's Dispensary.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND C & B By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

A GENTS FOR LEE & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIARRHOEA, and is the only SPECIFIC in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

New Genuineness without doubt, and Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11, 2/6, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

"For the Blood is the Life."

## YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind externally troubling through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering from the action of Acids, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

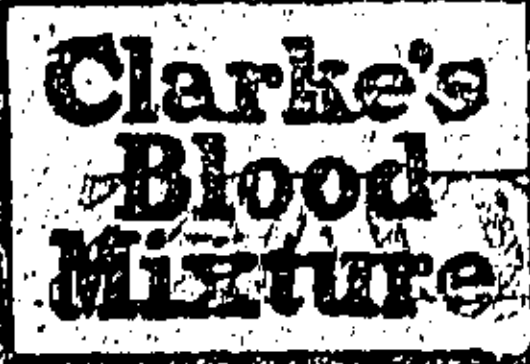
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, to get your skin and system free from useless toxins and malarious elements, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It contains the most powerful blood-purifying agents, and expels from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of uncounted testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet sent free.)

After 50 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Dispensaries. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES



The World's Best Blood Purifier. CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES



SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.



BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE  
AND DEPART.

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

APRIL 13.  
CHINA, China Mail, from San Francisco.  
LYCAON, B. & S., from Singapore.  
APRIL 15.  
ITO MARU, N.Y.K., from Yokohama.  
APRIL 16.  
TYNDAREUS, B. & S., from Singapore.  
APRIL 21.  
ATOLLOS, B. & S., from Seattle.  
STENTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.  
APRIL 22.  
LAOMEDON, B. & S., from Shanghai.  
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., from Shanghai.  
APRIL 23.  
NIKKO MARU, N.Y.K., from Nagasaki.  
APRIL 25.  
MENTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.  
APRIL 27.  
HELLORE, P. & O., from Japan.  
APRIL 28.  
SUWA MARU, N.Y.K., from Shanghai.  
MAY 1.  
ATSUTA MARU, N.Y.K., from Shanghai.

## DEPARTING VESSELS.

APRIL 14.  
ECLIPSE, Pacific Mail, for New York.  
APRIL 15.  
SHIMBU MARU, N.Y.K., for Calcutta.  
CITY OF BRISTOL, Bank Line, for London.  
APRIL 19.  
KAMAKURA MARU, N.Y.K., for Yokohama.  
ITO MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits, Malacca and Liverpool.  
APRIL 20.  
WERA, M.M., for Shanghai.  
APRIL 22.  
STENTOR, B. & S., for Shanghai and Japan.  
APRIL 23.  
ECLIPSE, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.  
NIKKO MARU, N.Y.K., for Philippine Islands and Australia.  
LAOMEDON, B. & S., for London.  
APRIL 24.  
TYNDAREUS, B. & S., for Seattle.  
CHINA, China Mail, for Japan and San Francisco.  
APRIL 25.  
MENTOR, B. & S., for Shanghai.  
YOKOHAMA MARU, N.Y.K., for Shanghai.  
APRIL 27.  
HELLORE, P. & O., for London.  
MAY 3.  
ATSUTA MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits and London.  
MAY 6.  
SUWA MARU, N.Y.K., for Shanghai, Japan, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle.  
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., for Japan, Korea and San Francisco.  
MAY 21.  
AKI MARU, N.Y.K., for Philippine Islands and Australia.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., at Hong Kong, April 11, 1919:

From	Addressee
Shanghai	Tantak.
Shanghai	Wan-shun.
Shanghai	Chongyoushai Kwanyee.
Shanghai	Changchow.
Shanghai	Yingzong, Jervois Street.
Tokyo	Shinpei Shuku c/o Taiwan Bank.
Shanghai	Tuolce.
Tokyo	S. Hoshino Inaba Maru.
Yokohama	Bowers Signore Hotel.
Shanghai	Changcheshi Lohhopohing.
Amoy	Chanho Taitong Hotel. (2)
Amoy	Fook tongshan Liumoonlong.
Amoy	Shanggiatong Fourth Storey Pingtia Central Market.
Amoy	Sweekee Co. Canton Road.
Osaka	O. Onwuntenpan Tsusho-yoko.
Kobe	Yeecheong.

T. KRING,  
Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hong Kong, April 10, 1919:

Addressee	From
Modor	.....Rangoon.
C. S. Orrick (5)	.....Oakland California.
T. Nozaki	.....Kasugamuru Takow.
Taylor	.....Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Vagnay	.....
Hongkong Hotel	.....Serrelessapinas.
J. R. GIBSON,	Superintendent.

## TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Enjoy food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. S. Abraham Mrs. L. M. Joblin  
Capt. J. Adcock Mr. E. E. Johnson  
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mr. E. M. Joseph  
Anderson Mr. B. H. Van Kester  
Capt. J. Bakker Mr. J. T. Kidd  
Paymaster Comdr. Capt. W. G. Legge  
F. A. F. Banbury Mr. and Mrs. C. R. N.  
Mr. E. R. Bellios Mr. and Mrs. Leach  
Mrs. Beuchot and child  
Mr. R. F. Bergerson Mrs. Leiria  
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mrs. Liddell  
Bingham Miss H. L. Lillie  
Miss Bligham Miss L. T. Living-  
ston R. N.  
Major and Mrs. G. D. Mrs. Longfield  
Black and son Mr. G. Ludin  
Mrs. E. D. Blackburn Mr. and Mrs. N.  
Mr. P. H. Bos Macintyre  
Mr. A. W. Bowrie, Jr. Master Macintyre  
Mr. W. Steele Boyce Mr. G. W. Mackean  
Capt. & Mrs. Branch Mr. E. J. Mahon  
Mr. G. T. Breakpearl and Mrs. M.  
Mr. W. G. Brownell Madeline son  
Mr. C. F. Brown Miss V. Mason  
Mr. M. W. Bruce Madame de Mattos  
and child  
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mr. and Mrs. T. R. E.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McInnes  
Capt. J. M. Mayrick  
Mr. B. V. Cameron Mr. and Mrs. D. B.  
Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Murray  
Mr. and Mrs. W. P.  
Dr. A. Carvalho  
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Capul A. Olden-  
Carvalho  
Mr. P. A. H. Chambers Capt. & Mrs. Orsini  
Mr. P. A. Chupch and child  
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mr. E. H. Ray  
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Miss F. Reay  
Mr. J. C. Cowan Mrs. Rost  
Capt. P. H. Cowan Mr. O. E. Seybt  
Mr. F. W. Cox Mr. and Mrs. E.  
Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Shellim, nurse &  
Cum gratia  
Mrs. J. A. Donne Mr. W. Sinclair  
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Capt. D. Skinner  
Duff  
Mrs. and Miss E. Mrs. R. Sparke  
Mr. C. E. E. Mrs. and Mrs. V. Steensly  
Mr. and Mrs. N. H.  
Mr. P. W. Everhart Stewart & children  
Capt. W. C. Freer Mr. H. F. Stoneham  
Madame E. Esnault Mr. E. A. Swan  
Miss A. Evanson Mr. H. C. Taylor  
Miss and Mrs. C. P. Templeton  
Fisher R. N.  
Mr. H. K. Franz Mrs. Mye Thomson  
Mr. T. Fuller Mr. F. Travers  
Mr. N. G. Galluzzi Mrs. A. M. Sir P. C.  
Capt. T. Hall T. Tudor  
Mrs. A. Hoigerson Lady Tudor  
Mr. A. Hoigerson Mr. and Mrs. Vandonger  
Mr. W. P. Holbeiser 3 children & nurse  
Mr. A. Shelton Hooper Mr. Thos. Vint  
Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Mr. E. B. Waite  
Hussey Mr. S. W. White  
Capt. B. James Mr. A. van Woerkam  
Mrs. Innes Mr. G. G. Wood  
Mr. and Mrs. M.  
Joblin

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr. D. J. Adams Mrs. Kibbee & child  
Mrs. K. Almond Mrs. K. Almond  
Miss A. Anderson Mrs. B. Leach  
Dr. M. E. Asger Mrs. McAlinch  
Mr. R. W. Brundie Mrs. E. M. McGee  
Mr. A. Bulloch Mr. F. W. McGrath  
Mr. and Mrs. Carbo Mr. H. M. McTavish  
Miss Carbo Mrs. A. Monro  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Courtey Mr. de Moore  
Mr. F. C. Crush Mr. F. W. Moore  
Mr. T. B. Culhane Mr. D. Nicholas  
Mr. R. G. Doubleday Mr. T. Osborne  
Mr. J. E. Edwards Mr. W. C. Patterson  
Mr. F. Ferguson Mr. W. H. Price  
Dr. A. Gibson Mr. W. J. Reynolds  
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Mr. and Mrs. C. E.  
Mr. C. T. Hall Richardson  
Mr. and Mrs. Hammesha Mr. E. Sangster  
and family Mr. G. Savatkov  
Mr. A. Hann Mrs. Stubbings and  
daughter  
Mr. P. Heathcote Capt. & Mrs. Swain  
Mr. J. C. Rupeter Mr. and Mrs. Under-  
wood  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mr. and Mrs. S. H.  
Jackson West and family  
Mr. B. James

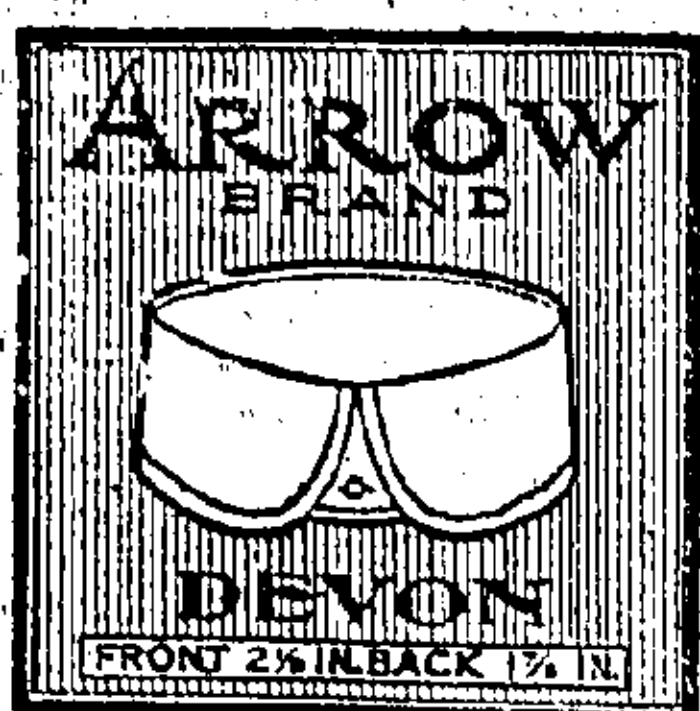
## CARLTON HOTEL.

Mr. P. Agre Mr. T. King  
Mr. M. R. Alexander Miss E. Lawe  
Mr. W. Alexander Mr. E. Ledesma  
Mr. E. Baker Capt. L. Luxmoore  
Mr. St. L. B. Penham Miss D. May  
Miss E. Boyd Mr. and Mrs. E. E.  
Mr. Brail Mr. and Mrs. E. E.  
Mrs. F. E. Cameron Mr. O. Murrell  
Mr. and Mrs. Carbo Mr. O. Murrell  
Miss Carbo Mr. Nagle  
Mr. C. C. A. Clark Mr. R. Neill  
Miss Cooke Mr. J. de Obaldia  
Mr. E. Cru Mrs. V. E. E.  
Mr. J. Cray Mrs. Fiesse & child  
Mr. J. A. DesOrmes Price & daughter  
Mr. L. Esparatu Mr. A. Quijano  
Mr. W. E. E. Mr. A. Rodriguez  
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mr. M. R. R.  
Forster Mr. G. J. Spoor  
Capt. C. E. Funtle Mr. and Mrs. H.  
Capt. C. L. Frain Stephens  
Mr. J. Gray Mr. O. W. Sargent  
Mr. E. Hamilton Mrs. W. S. S. S.  
Mr. W. A. Henne Mr. Geo. Fitchener  
Mr. H. J. Hennessy Mr. W. L. Wensar  
Mr. J. de Hoog

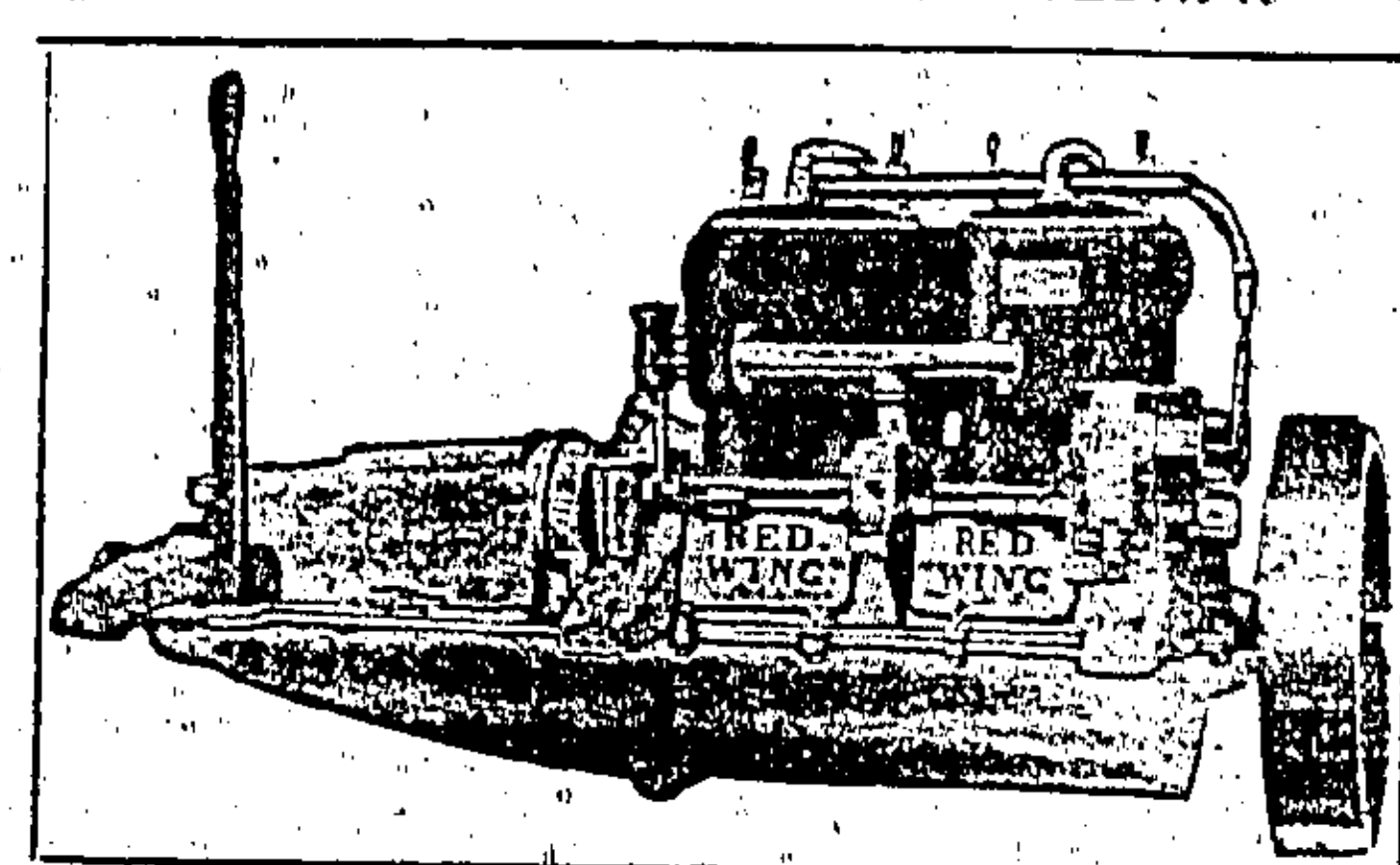
## PEAK HOTEL.

Capt. Allen Major Lacey  
Major Apthorpe Major Lessan  
A. O. O.  
Mr. C. B. Bird Mr. and Mrs. H. A.  
Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Matheson  
Blair Mrs. Matheson  
Rev. R. A. Bunde Mr. J. Finlay Miller  
C. E. Lt. Mervin  
Capt. T. H. Butler Mrs. Moore  
Mr. A. J. Carter Capt. Newman  
Major Carthew Lt. Col. & Mrs. Thure  
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. by Pelham  
Capt. C. E. Mr. R. L. Perkins  
Mr. and Mrs. Cochran Major Patterson  
Lt. Col. E. J. Colles Mr. W. E. Roberts  
Mr. E. J. Coomes Mr. F. J. de Borne  
Mrs. Cormack Major V. J. Sengle  
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mr. S. S. S.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Major S. S. S.  
Dunstan Mr. A. Finlay Smith  
Mr. S. Evans M. B. E. Capt. Spencer  
Dunstan Fuller Mrs. Green  
Major Gardner Mr. and Mrs. Taylor  
Mrs. F. Goodrich R. E. M.  
Capt. Gurey Capt. Vincent  
Major Hodges Major & Mrs. W. S.  
Mr. H. du Ylon man  
Mr. E. B. Johnson Mr. and Mrs. F. A.  
Major Kendal W. S.

## NOTICES.



THE RED WING ENGINE HAS  
BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE  
PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE  
NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT.  
IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT  
IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE  
MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



## THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY  
ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING  
MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMON-  
STRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

## HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADES' and GENTS' TAILORS, DRESS-MAKERS  
MILLINERS and DRAPERS, &c.

New and up-to-date Materials in Stock.

No. 1c, D'AGUIAR STREET, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 2380. HONGKONG.

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A NEW BRANCH OF THE

## SINCERE CO., LTD.

HAS BEEN OPENED AT Nos. 270-4.

SHANGHAI STREET, YAUMATI.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

YOUR PATRONAGE WELCOMED.

## MESSRS. FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; CO'S.

## PACIFIC PORTS

TRADE & SERVICE BUREAU.

TEL. 696. 12, ICE HOUSE STREET.

## THE SHARK WAS A BOOJUM.

The gallant commander of one of our famous "hush" boats, who with his craft played a very gallant part in the guerrilla warfare of the sea, tells a good story against himself. The London correspondent of the Nottingham Guardian says the officer was cruising under orders on the American side of the Atlantic, keeping a sharp look out for enemy periscope and finally sighted a very sinister-looking specimen of the

"U" boat. Forthwith the chase was taken up with relentless energy and profound strategy. By dint of constant vigilance and indefatigable quest the enemy, marauder, though left to sight now and then, was successfully tracked to a most romantic air away down on the South American coast. Finally she was rounded up, and the gallant commander and his sturdy seamen found that they had put in a most exciting three weeks—chasing the realistic stage pipe-pipe of an enterprising American cinematograph film company.

## POST OFFICE.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc., for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammrah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel service between Hong Kong and India through Egypt and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hong Kong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Freetown, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia, have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

## INWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, April 13.  
Manila and Australia—Per CHANGSHA.  
Shanghai—DUNERA.

THURSDAY, April 17.  
Straits—Per HEAZ.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, April 13.  
Keelung—Per KOYO MARU, 9 a.m.  
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool—Per AGAPENOR, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, April 14.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per HINOKI MARU, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per HOPSONG, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 15.  
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI HONG, 1 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharmakodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per DUNERA, Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 17.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 19.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharmakodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per IYO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 20.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, April 21.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG CHOW, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 22.  
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per CHINA, Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's E.M.S. Montague left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April and is due at Moji Sunday, April 13th.

Latest Advice.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Dunera left Shanghai for this Port on the 10th instant at a.m. with the homeward bound mail, and is due here on the 12th instant at about daylight.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. s.s. Key West left Shanghai on the 10th April and is due here on the 14th April.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 10th instant according to schedule and is due at this Port 2nd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Hyeje left Singapore for this Port on the 9th instant at a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 17th instant.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived Vancouver on the 31st March.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Asia left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 5th April and is due at Vancouver on or about the 16th April.

The T.K.K. s.s. Anyo Maru arrived at Yokohama March 30th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso, South America.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru arrived at Yokohama March 25th, from San Francisco, and will sail for Yokohama on the 29th March and is due at Vancouver on or about the 9th April.

The T.K.K. s.s. Celtic Prince due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE  
Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
at 4.30 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

BESSIE LOVE  
AND  
DE WOLF HOPPER  
IN  
"STRANDED."  
LOVE AND A SAVAGE.

WALINGFORD EPISODE 5.

BRITISH GAZETTE, NO. 498.

TO-DAY (Saturday), April 12th at 2.15 p.m.

SPECIAL ALL COMEDY  
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

## LEST WE FORGET

£250,000 GOLD PRODUCTION WITH A CAST OF 3,000 PEOPLE.

Immortalizing the sinking of the Lusitania  
and Charles Frohman's last words.  
"Why Fear Death? It is Life's Most Beautiful Adventure."  
A MIGHTY PRESENTATION OF THE CAUSES  
THAT LED AMERICA INTO THE GREAT WAR.

MATINEE.  
SUNDAY, April 13th, 6 p.m.  
"THE LION'S WARD"  
Featuring BETTY BRADY and PAUL BOURGOIS.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

April 12, 13, 14, 15.  
"showing" — "ROLLING STONES" 5 parts.  
Also GAZETTE & COMICS.

Paramount Photo-Play of Edgar Selwyn's great stage success.  
Featuring OWEN MOORE and MARGUERITE COURTOT.  
MONDAY 14th Matinee 5.15 p.m.  
KATHLYN WILLIAMS in "REDEEMING LOVE"  
WEDNESDAY 16th See ANITA KING in  
"THE GOLDEN FETTER."

## THEATRE ROYAL

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency  
the Officer Administering the Government.

THE  
STUNTS

IN  
THE THREE ACT COMEDY

## "OUR BOYS"

TO-NIGHT (Saturday), 12th April, at 9.15.

Proceeds in aid of Charities.

Prices — \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.  
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

FIRE ALARM DURING  
CHURCH SERVICE.

Evangelism at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, was recently interrupted in a startling and unexpected manner. Shortly after the service had commenced, the electric wires fused, setting fire to some of the wood work in the roof. The Selangor Fire Brigade was promptly on the scene, but it was not found necessary to get the engine to work. The Brigade members made a careful inspection, and after "standing by" for some little time, returned to their headquarters. A squad of Sikh policemen were promptly sent at the double from the High-street Depot which caused a commotion in that part of the town, hundreds of people following the men as far as the Padang. The St. Mary's School girls were hurried back home and the remainder of the congregation also dispersed, it not being possible to continue the service as there was no light in the Church. Except for a little damage to wooden beams which covers the electric wiring in the vestry, where the wires first fused, and the charring of one or two timbers in the roof, the building has sustained no other damage.

## THEATRE ROYAL

Tuesday, April 15th  
AND  
Thursday, April 17th  
at 8.15 p.m.

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